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Supreme Court, U.S.
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No.

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

GALE NORTON, SECRETARY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ET AL., PETITIONERS

v.

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE, ET AL.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the authority of the federal courts under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 706(1), to "compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed" extends to review of the adequacy of an agency's ongoing management of public lands under general statutory standards and its own land use plans.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS

The petitioners in this Court are Gale Norton, Secretary of the Interior; Kathleen Clarke, Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and the Bureau of Land Management. The respondents are:

Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance
The Wilderness Society
The Sierra Club
The Great Old Broads for Wilderness
Wildlands CPR
Utah Council of Trout Unlimited
American Lands Alliance
The Friends of the Abajos
The State of Utah
San Juan County
Emery County
Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration
Utah Shared Access Alliance
Blue Ribbon Coalition
Elite Motorcycle Tour
Andrew Chatterly

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

The Solicitor General, on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior and the other federal parties, respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit in this case.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (App., *infra*, 1a-54a) is reported at 301 F.3d 1217. The opinion of the district court (App., *infra*, 55a-76a) is unreported.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on August 29, 2002. A petition for rehearing and rehearing en banc was denied on February 18, 2003 (App., *infra*, 77a). On May 12, 2003, Justice Breyer extended the time within which to file a petition for a writ of certiorari to and including June 18, 2003, and on June 6, 2003, Justice Breyer extended that

time to and including July 18, 2003. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

Section 706 of Title 5 provides, in pertinent part:

> The reviewing court shall—
>
> (1) compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed; and
>
> (2) hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be—
>
> (A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;
>
> (B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;
>
> (C) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right;
>
> (D) without observance of procedure required by law;
>
> (E) unsupported by substantial evidence in a case subject to sections 556 and 557 of this title or otherwise reviewed on the record of an agency hearing provided by statute; or
>
> (F) unwarranted by the facts to the extent that the facts are subject to trial de novo by the reviewing court.

STATEMENT

This case concerns the scope of the federal courts' authority under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) to "compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed." 5 U.S.C. 706(1). A divided panel of the Tenth Circuit held that a plaintiff may invoke Section 706(1) to challenge the adequacy of an agency's ongoing administration of a government program (here, an agency's management of certain public lands). The panel held that Section 706(1) is not confined to suits to compel final "agency action" of the sort that is reviewable under Section 706(2). The panel also held that Section 706(1) may be used to enforce generally stated statutory standards, which leave an agency with considerable discretion with respect to their definition and implementation, and to compel the performance of activities contemplated in an agency's own general planning documents, even in the absence of any proposed site-specific action.

1. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers approximately 23 million acres of federal land in the State of Utah. This suit concerns BLM's management of two categories of such land.

The first category consists of "wilderness study areas," or WSAs. In the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C. 1782(a), Congress directed BLM to determine whether any public lands within its supervision were suitable for preservation as wilderness. Since the enactment of FLPMA, BLM has designated 2.5 million acres in Utah as wilderness study areas, of which the President recommended that 1.9 million acres be designated as wilderness. Until Congress acts on that recommendation, BLM is required under FLPMA to manage the wilderness study areas "in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness." 43 U.S.C. 1782(c).

To implement that "non-impairment" standard, BLM promulgated the Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review, 44 Fed. Reg. 72,014 (1979). Under the Interim Management Policy, BLM is to manage each wilderness study area to prevent it from being "degraded so far * * * as to significantly constrain the Congress's prerogative to either designate [it] as wilderness or release it for other uses." *Id.* at 72,016. The Interim Management

Policy makes clear, however, that "[m]anagement to the non-impairment standard does not mean that lands will be managed as though they had already been designated as wilderness." *Ibid.* Among other things, the Interim Management Policy contains specific provisions with respect to motor vehicle use, restricting such use in wilderness study areas to existing ways and within designated "open" areas. *Id.* at 17,024.

The second category of lands at issue in this case consists of public lands adjacent to the wilderness study areas. Those lands are managed by BLM under general provisions of FLPMA and land use plans. FLPMA requires BLM to develop land use plans for units of public lands under its jurisdiction, see 43 U.S.C. 1712(a) and (c); to "manage the public lands * * * in accordance with the land use plans," 43 U.S.C. 1732(a); and to revise the land use plans "as appropriate," 43 U.S.C. 1712(a).[1]

2. Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance and other organizations (collectively SUWA), which are among the respondents here, filed suit under 5 U.S.C. 706(1) against the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of BLM, and BLM. SUWA claimed that BLM had "failed to perform its statutory and regulatory duties" to protect public lands in Utah from damage allegedly caused by off-road vehicle use. App., *infra*, 3a. SUWA also claimed that BLM had failed to implement provisions of its land use plans relating to management of off-

[1] On April 11, 2003, the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Utah agreed to settle a lawsuit involving the designation of future wilderness study areas in Utah. Under the terms of that settlement, the Secretary acknowledged that her authority to designate wilderness study areas under 43 U.S.C. 1782 expired in 1993. BLM will continue to exercise its authority under 43 U.S.C. 1711 to inventory resources or other values, including wilderness values. The settlement does not apply to any previously designated wilderness study areas or otherwise affect any of the claims ruled upon by the court of appeals in this case.

road vehicles. *Ibid.* SUWA further claimed that BLM had failed to take a "hard look" at whether, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, it should prepare supplemental environmental impact statements or environmental assessments for areas affected by increased off-road vehicle use. App., *infra*, 3a.

SUWA thereafter filed a motion for a preliminary injunction. The motion sought to compel BLM to prohibit off-road vehicle use in four wilderness study areas and five additional areas. Groups representing the interests of off-road vehicle users intervened to oppose the suit. App., *infra*, 3a-4a.[2]

After an evidentiary hearing, the district court denied SUWA's motion for a preliminary injunction and granted the intervenors' motion to dismiss five counts of the complaint as not cognizable under 5 U.S.C. 706(1). App., *infra*, 55a-76a. The court characterized Section 706(1) as "a very narrow exception to the APA's limitation of judicial review of final agency action," which "has been narrowly construed to prevent judicial intrusion into the day-to-day workings of agencies" and has been understood to provide relief that "is essentially the equivalent of mandamus." *Id.* at 59a. The court consequently reasoned that Section 706(1) affords a remedy only when an agency is subject to a "clear nondiscretionary duty" and "only where there is a genuine failure to act." *Id.* at 59a-60a.

The district court held that SUWA's claim that BLM had failed to prevent impairment of the wilderness study areas was not "a genuine failure-to-act claim" cognizable under

[2] The intervenors have separately petitioned for certiorari seeking review of the court of appeals' decision in this case. *Utah Shared Access Alliance* v. *Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance*, No. 02-1703 (filed May 19, 2003).

Section 706(1). App., *infra*, 65a; see *id.* at 62a-66a. The court observed that BLM had presented "significant evidence about the steps it is and has been taking to prevent * * * impairment" of those areas, and that even SUWA had acknowledged that BLM was taking some action in that regard. *Id.* at 65a-66a.

Similarly, the district court held that Section 706(1) did not provide a basis for SUWA to challenge BLM's alleged failure to complete monitoring and planning activities called for in its land use plans. App., *infra*, 67a-68a. The court characterized the challenge as one "regarding the sufficiency of BLM's actions, rather than a failure to carry out a clear, ministerial duty." *Id.* at 67a. The court also concluded that noncompliance with a land use plan may be challenged only in connection with "some site-specific action * * * that does not conform to the plan." *Ibid.*

The district court further held that BLM was not required under NEPA to take a "hard look" at whether increased off-road vehicle use required the preparation of supplemental environmental impact statements or environmental assessments. App., *infra*, 74a. The court reasoned that BLM did not have "a clear duty to act under NEPA" to consider the need to supplement its earlier environmental analyses. *Ibid.* "Indeed," the court added, "the decision whether to prepare a supplemental environmental impact statement is the kind of factual question that implicates agency technical expertise and requires courts to 'defer to the informed discretion of the responsible federal agencies.'" *Ibid.* (quoting *Marsh* v. *Oregon Natural Res. Council*, 490 U.S. 360, 377 (1989)).

The district court certified its dismissal of the claims as final judgments under Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. See App., *infra*, 4a & n.1.

3. A divided panel of the Tenth Circuit reversed and remanded the case for consideration of the merits of SUWA's claims. App., *infra*, 1a-54a.

a. The court of appeals held that SUWA could assert a challenge under Section 706(1) to BLM's alleged failure to comply with its duty under FLPMA to manage the wilderness study areas "so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness." App., *infra*, 14a (citing 43 U.S.C. 1782(c)). The court concluded that the "agency action" that may be compelled under Section 706(1) includes not only "final, legally binding actions," but also "day-to-day management actions" such as BLM's ongoing management of the wilderness study areas. *Id.* at 15a-16a. While acknowledging that agency action may be compelled under Section 706(1) "only where the agency fails to carry out a mandatory, nondiscretionary duty," *id.* at 10a, the court concluded that the general statutory requirement that BLM manage the wilderness study areas to prevent impairment is mandatory and nondiscretionary, and thus may be enforced in a suit under Section 706(1), *id.* at 13a. The court further held that relief may be warranted under Section 706(1) notwithstanding that BLM has "taken some action * * * to address alleged impairment" of the wilderness study areas. *Id.* at 19a.

The court of appeals also held that Section 706(1) permits a challenge to BLM's alleged failure to complete certain activities specified in its land use plans applicable to the wilderness study areas and public lands adjacent to them. App., *infra*, 24a-32a. The court reasoned that a mandatory, nondiscretionary duty to complete those tasks arises from FLPMA's provision that public lands "shall [be] manage[d] * * * in accordance with the land use plans," 43 U.S.C. 1732(a); from regulations that the court understood to impose a comprehensive, judicially enforceable duty on BLM to "adhere to the terms, conditions, and decisions" of such plans, 43 C.F.R. 1601.0-5(c); and from language in the land use plans stating that off-road vehicle use "will be monitored" in one area and that an off-road vehicle imple-

mentation plan "will be developed" for another area. App., *infra*, 26a. While acknowledging that Congress intended BLM's land use plans "to be dynamic documents, capable of adjusting to new circumstances and situations," *id.* at 27a, the court concluded that BLM "can be held accountable for failing to act as required by the mandatory duties outlined in" such plans, *id.* at 28a. The court also concluded that BLM could be compelled under Section 706(1) to comply with provisions of a land use plan even in circumstances, such as those here, in which BLM is not undertaking any "site-specific project." *Id.* at 28a-29a.

Finally, the court of appeals held that BLM could be compelled under Section 706(1) to take a "hard look" at whether increased off-road vehicle use in certain areas warranted the supplementation of its earlier environmental analyses under NEPA. App., *infra*, 32a-39a. The court found it irrelevant to the availability of relief under Section 706(1) that BLM intended to perform additional NEPA analyses in the near future in connection with its revision of existing land use plans, and that compelling BLM to undertake the NEPA analyses sought by SUWA would divert BLM's resources from other current and planned NEPA activities. *Id.* at 37a-38a; see Gov't C.A. Br. 50-51. Instead, the court concluded that claims of inadequate resources could be raised only as a defense in any contempt proceeding that might arise if BLM failed to carry out a duty after being ordered by the district court to do so. App., *infra*, 38a.

b. Senior Judge McKay dissented in part. App., *infra*, 39a-54a. First, he reasoned that Section 706(1) does not provide a vehicle for "claims challenging an agency's overall method of administration or for controlling the agency's day-to-day activities." *Id.* at 43a. He viewed the majority's decision as "essentially transform[ing] § 706(1) into an improper and powerful jurisdictional vehicle to make programmatic attacks on day-to-day agency operations." *Id.* at 46a. Second, he reasoned that Section 706(1) authorizes challenges only to "true agency inaction," not agency efforts that merely "fall[] short of completely achieving the agency's obligations." *Ibid.* Finally, he stated that Section 706(1) does not permit plaintiffs to challenge "an agency's failure to meet each and every goal set out in its land use plans," *id.* at 51a, observing that such challenges "would allow plaintiffs of all varieties to substantially impede an agency's day-to-day operations," *id.* at 50a.[3]

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The court of appeals erred in holding that 5 U.S.C. 706(1) authorizes judicial review of an agency's ongoing administration of a program assigned to it by Congress. That holding rests on a fundamental misunderstanding of what constitutes "agency action" that may properly be the subject of judicial review under the APA; departs substantially from this Court's decision in *Lujan* v. *National Wildlife Federation*, 497 U.S. 871 (1990), concerning the proper scope of judicial review under the APA; and is inconsistent with the Fifth Circuit's decision in *Sierra Club* v. *Peterson*, 228 F.3d 559 (2000) (en banc), cert. denied, 532 U.S. 1051 (2001), which held that a similar programmatic challenge to a federal agency's management of public lands could not be brought under Section 706(1).

Moreover, the Ninth Circuit, in agreement with the Tenth Circuit in this case, recently allowed a comparable programmatic challenge under Section 706(1). See *Montana Wilderness Ass'n.* v. *United States Forest Serv.*, 314 F.3d 1146 (2003). Because the great majority of federal public lands lie in the Ninth and Tenth Circuits, federal agencies that man-

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[3] Judge McKay did not dissent from the court of appeals' holding on the NEPA question. App., *infra*, 39a.

age those lands are now suddenly exposed to the sort of broad programmatic challenges that this Court rejected in *National Wildlife Federation*. And, beyond the land-management context, these decisions permit courts to intrude into a wide array of programs conducted by federal agencies under general statutory standards and internal planning documents. This Court's review is therefore warranted to confine Section 706(1) to its traditional role as an extraordinary remedy to compel an agency to complete a discrete regulatory or adjudicatory task of the sort that, when completed, would be reviewable as final agency action under Section 706(2).

A. Section 706(1) Does Not Provide A Vehicle For Judicial Review Of An Agency's Ongoing Programmatic Activity

The APA does not authorize the federal courts to entertain challenges to anything and everything that an agency may do, or fail to do, in the conduct of its business. The APA instead confines judicial intervention to those instances in which the agency has taken, or has a duty to take, a discrete, clearly identified, and definitive action that carries legal consequences.

1. Section 702 of the APA provides that "[a] person suffering legal wrong because of agency action, or adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action within the meaning of a relevant statute, is entitled to judicial review thereof." 5 U.S.C. 702. Section 706, the APA provision principally at issue in this case, defines the scope of such review. As relevant here, Section 706 states that "[t]he reviewing court shall—(1) compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed; and (2) hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be" invalid on specified grounds. 5 U.S.C. 706.

Judicial review under the APA is thus limited to "agency action," which the APA defines as "includ[ing] the whole or a part of an agency rule, order, license, sanction, relief, or the equivalent or denial thereof, or failure to act." 5 U.S.C. 551(13).[4] All of those examples of "agency action" are discrete products of a focused decision-making process by the agency (*e.g.*, the issuance of a rule, the grant or denial of a license, the imposition of a sanction). The term "the equivalent or denial thereof, or failure to act" is properly understood to refer to similarly discrete actions, under the canon that general terms are known by their more specific companions. See, *e.g.*, *Washington State Dep't of Soc. & Health Servs.* v. *Estate of Keffeler*, 123 S. Ct. 1017, 1025 (2003).

Judicial review under the APA is further limited, absent a specific statute providing otherwise, to "*final* agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court." 5 U.S.C. 704 (emphasis added). This Court has explained that agency action, in order to be "final" and reviewable under the APA, both "must mark the consummation of the agency's decisionmaking process" and "must be one by which rights or obligations have been determined, or from which legal consequences will flow." *Bennett* v. *Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 177-178 (1997) (internal quotation marks omitted); accord *Franklin* v. *Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 797-798 (1992).

Such reviewable "final agency action" is readily distinguishable from an agency's day-to-day administration of its programs, as this Court recognized in *National Wildlife Federation*. That case presented a challenge under Section 706(2) of the APA to "the continuing (and thus constantly changing) operations of the BLM" in considering applications

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[4] See, *e.g.*, 5 U.S.C. 551(4) (defining "rule"); 5 U.S.C. 551(6) (defining "order"); 5 U.S.C. 551(8) (defining "license"); 5 U.S.C. 551(10) (defining "sanction"); 5 U.S.C. 551(11) (defining "relief").

to revoke withdrawals of land from the public domain, reviewing classifications of public land, and developing land use plans. 497 U.S. at 890. The Court held that those activities could not be challenged "*wholesale*" under Section 706(2) because they did not constitute "an identifiable 'agency action'—much less a 'final agency action'"—within the meaning of the APA. *Id.* at 890, 891. "Under the terms of the APA," the Court explained, a plaintiff "must direct its attack against some particular 'agency action' that causes it harm," *id.* at 891, and "cannot demand a general judicial review of [an agency's] day-to-day operations," *id.* at 899. See *id.* at 893 ("[T]he flaws in the entire 'program'"—consisting of "many individual actions"—"cannot be laid before the courts for wholesale correction under the APA.").

2. An agency's "day to day operations" no more constitute reviewable "agency action" that may be "compel[led]" under Section 706(1) than they constitute reviewable "agency action" that may be "set aside" under Section 706(2).

Congress intended the term "agency action" to have the same meaning in Section 706(1) as it has in Section 706(2). Congress provided that "[f]or the purpose of this chapter" —*i.e.*, the judicial review provisions of the APA, including both Section 706(1) and Section 706(2)—"'agency action' ha[s] the meaning given[] [it] by section 551 of this title." 5 U.S.C. 701(b)(2). And even aside from Section 701(b)(2), a term is presumed "to mean the same thing throughout a statute," especially "when a term is repeated within a given sentence." *Brown* v. *Gardner*, 513 U.S. 115, 118 (1994). Accordingly, Section 706(1) authorizes a court to compel only the sorts of discrete "agency action" that are described in Section 551(13).

Congress likewise intended Section 704's requirement of "final agency action" to apply to suits under Section 706(1) as well as Section 706(2). Section 704 provides that finality is a condition of "judicial review" under the APA, without distinguishing between review under Section 706(2) of an agency's failures to act (a form of "agency action" under Section 551(13)) and review under Section 706(1) of an agency's affirmative acts. Thus, Section 706(1) authorizes a court to compel only final agency action, *i.e.*, action that is conclusive and that carries legal consequences, see *Bennett*, 520 U.S. at 177-178, and that, if taken by the agency rather than withheld, would be reviewable under Section 706(2).

A court may consequently compel an agency under Section 706(1) to issue a rule (see, *e.g.*, *Public Citizen Health Research Group* v. *Commissioner, Food & Drug Admin.*, 740 F.2d 21, 34-35 (D.C. Cir. 1984)), or to make a "final determination" on an administrative complaint (see, *e.g.*, *Brock* v. *Pierce County*, 476 U.S. 253, 259, 260 n.7 (1986)), or to act on a permit application (see, *e.g.*, *Costle* v. *Pacific Legal Found.*, 445 U.S. 198, 220 n.14 (1980)). A court may not, however, compel an agency to conduct its "day-to-day operations," *National Wildlife Federation*, 497 U.S. at 899, such as its ongoing management of public lands, differently from how they are being conducted.

3. The conclusion that Section 706(1) permits courts to compel only discrete "agency action," as defined in 5 U.S.C. 551(13), is supported by the *Attorney General's Manual on the Administrative Procedure Act* (1947), to which this Court has "repeatedly given great weight" in the interpretation of the APA. *Bowen* v. *Georgetown Univ. Hosp.*, 488 U.S. 204, 218 (1988) (Scalia, J., concurring) (citing cases). In describing Section 706(1) (Clause (A) of Section 10(e) of the APA as enacted in 1946), the *Attorney General's Manual* states:

> Clause (A) authorizing a reviewing court to "compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed", appears to be a particularized restatement of existing judicial practice under section 262 of the

> Judicial Code (28 U.S.C. 377). *Safeway Stores, Inc.* v. *Brown*, 138 F.2d 278 (E.C.A., 1943), certiorari denied, 320 U.S. 797. The power thus stated is vested in "the reviewing court", which, in this context, would seem to be the court which has or would have jurisdiction to review the final agency action. See *Roche* v. *Evaporated Milk Ass'n.*, 319 U.S. 21, 25 (1943).

Attorney General's Manual 108.

The "existing judicial practice" described in *Safeway Stores* is one permitting a court to compel an agency or official to take a discrete "final action." 138 F.2d at 280. There, the plaintiff sought judicial review of a maximum price regulation promulgated under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, contending that the Price Administrator's failure to rule on its protests to the regulation, or even to conduct a hearing on them, should be treated as a denial of the protests. *Id.* at 279. The court held that the governing statute allowed judicial review only after a protest was "actually denied by an overt act of the Administrator." *Id.* at 280. The court went on to observe, however, that a party in the plaintiff's position was not "wholly without remedy in case the Price Administrator improperly delays action upon his protest." *Ibid.* "If the Administrator should unreasonably delay *final action*," the court explained, "it would seem clear that this court, upon a proper showing, may under the authority of Section 262 of the Judicial Code, 28 U.S.C.A. § 377, in aid of its jurisdiction issue an order in the nature of a writ of mandamus directing the Price Administrator to take action upon a pending protest." *Ibid.* (emphasis added). Thus, the *Safeway* court made clear that it could grant mandamus to compel an agency to take action on a discrete matter that had been unreasonably delayed, but only in aid of the court's power to review the "final action" of the agency when it ultimately was issued, not

based on some broader, free-ranging power to oversee agency conduct.

The *Attorney General's Manual*, in stating that the court with jurisdiction to grant relief under Section 706(1) is "the court which has or would have jurisdiction to review the final agency action," proceeds on the same theory and equates the "agency action" that a court may compel under Section 706(1) with the "agency action" that a court may review under Section 706(2). The *Attorney General's Manual* does not contemplate that a court may compel conduct under Section 706(1) of an ongoing programmatic nature.

4. The understanding that Section 706(1) allows courts only to compel discrete "agency action," and not to alter an agency's ongoing course of conduct, is reinforced by the understanding that Section 706(1) allows courts only to grant relief comparable to mandamus. See App., *infra*, 9a-11a & n.5; *id.* at 41a (McKay, J., dissenting in part).

The *Attorney General's Manual* characterizes Section 706(1) as a "codif[cation]" of existing mandamus practice:

> Orders in the nature of a writ of mandamus have been employed to compel an administrative agency to act, *Safeway Stores, Inc.* v. *Brown*, *supra*, or to assume jurisdiction, *Interstate Commerce Commission* v. *United States ex rel. Humboldt Steamship Co.*, 224 U.S. 474 (1912), or to compel an agency or officer to perform a ministerial or non-discretionary act. Clause (A) of section 10(e) [*i.e.*, Section 706(1)] was apparently intended to codify these judicial functions.
>
> Obviously, the clause does not purport to empower a court to substitute its discretion for that of an administrative agency and thus exercise administrative duties. * * * However, as in *Safeway Stores* v. *Brown*,

supra, a court may require an agency to take action upon a matter, without directing how it shall act.

Attorney General's Manual 108. The Senate Judiciary Committee similarly recognized that, under Section 706(1), "[t]he court may require agencies to act, but may not under this provision tell them how to act in matters of administrative discretion." Staff of the Senate Comm. on the Judiciary, 79th Cong., 1st Sess., *Administrative Procedure Act: Legislative History 79th Congress* 40 (Comm. Print 1945).[5]

When a court is asked to compel discrete "agency action" under Section 706(1)—such as the issuance of a regulation or the disposition of an administrative claim—the court may do so without interfering with the agency's discretion. The court simply orders the agency to take the particular action that has been "withheld" or "delayed," without directing what the substance of the action should be. That is not the case, however, when a court is asked to compel an agency to alter its day-to-day administration of a program, such as its management of public lands. In that situation, the question is not whether the agency has taken action at all, but instead is whether the agency's course of conduct is sufficient to satisfy the general standards in the governing statute or regulations. And the relief is not an order compelling the agency *to act* on a discrete matter, but instead is an order directing the agency *how to act* in a broad range of matters that may come before it in the future, *i.e.*, to take steps on a programmatic basis that are different from, or in addition to, the steps that the agency has considered appropriate. Such a

[5] Several courts of appeals, including the Tenth Circuit, have analogized Section 706(1) relief to mandamus relief. See, *e.g.*, *Mt. Emmons Mining Co.* v. *Babbitt*, 117 F.3d 1167, 1170 (10th Cir. 1997); *Independence Mining Co.* v. *Babbitt*, 105 F.3d 502, 507 (9th Cir. 1997); *Potomac Elec. Power Co.* v. *ICC*, 702 F.2d 1026, 1034 (D.C. Cir. 1983).

case almost inevitably requires a court to substitute its discretion for that of the agency, and to do so on a grand scale that is incompatible with the measured regime for judicial review of agency action that Congress put in place in the APA and with the separation of powers on which that regime is based.[6]

5. Equating reviewable "agency action" under Section 706(1) with reviewable "agency action" under Section 706(2) promotes the coherent application of the APA. "Almost any objection to an agency action can be dressed up as an agency's failure to act." *Public Citizen* v. *Nuclear Regulatory Comm'n*, 845 F.2d 1105, 1107 (D.C. Cir. 1988); see *Ecology Ctr., Inc.* v. *United States Forest Serv.*, 192 F.3d 922, 926 (9th Cir. 1999). If "agency action" were to have a more expansive meaning in Section 706(1) than in Section 706(2), a plaintiff could circumvent the limitations on judicial review under Section 706(2) by proceeding instead under Section 706(1). A plaintiff could thereby obtain under Section 706(1) the same sort of "*wholesale* improvement" of an agency program that *National Wildlife Federation* forbids under Section 706(2). Indeed, the very agency conduct found unreviewable under Section 706(2) in *National Wildlife Federation* itself—"failure to revise land use plans in proper fashion, failure to submit certain recommendations to Congress, failure to consider multiple use, * * * failure to provide required public notice, failure to provide adequate environmental impact statements," 497 U.S. at 891—could then be recharacterized and reviewed as agency action

[6] Indeed, several courts have concluded that Section 706(1) authorizes relief "only when there has been a genuine failure to act" by the agency, and not when only the adequacy of the agency's action is at issue. *Ecology Ctr., Inc.* v. *United States Forest Serv.*, 192 F.3d 922, 926 (9th Cir. 1999); accord, *e.g.*, *Sierra Club* v. *Peterson*, 228 F.3d at 568; *Public Citizen* v. *Nuclear Regulatory Comm'n*, 45 F.2d at 1107-1109; *Gillis* v. *Department of Health & Human Servs.*, 759 F.2d 565, 578 (6th Cir. 1985).

"unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed" under Section 706(1).

Moreover, if Section 706(1) is properly confined to suits to compel "agency action" of the sort that will be reviewable under Section 706(2) once it becomes final, parties will ordinarily be required to present their requests for such action to the agency in the first instance, see 5 U.S.C. 553(e), rather than go directly to court. The agency then is afforded the opportunity to consider the relevant legal and factual questions, develop an administrative record, and issue a decision on the request to the extent necessary to serve as the basis for any subsequent judicial review. See *Auer* v. *Robbins*, 519 U.S. 452, 459 (1997) (explaining that a complaint about an agency's failure to amend its regulations should have been presented initially to the agency through a petition for rulemaking); *United States* v. *L.A. Tucker Truck Lines, Inc.*, 344 U.S. 33, 37 (1952) (objections to how an agency conducts its business should generally be presented to the agency so that it may correct any errors).

By contrast, if suits are allowed under Section 706(1) to challenge alleged failures to satisfy general statutory standards, the courts will be called upon to conduct correspondingly broad-ranging factual inquiries into the manner in which the agency operates on a day-to-day basis, rather than to focus on a discrete "agency action" and the reasons given for that action by the agency itself in its administrative decision. That, in fact, is the very course that SUWA has sought and the court of appeals has endorsed in this case. See App., *infra*, 24a. Similarly, in *Montana Wilderness Association*, 314 F.3d at 1152, the Ninth Circuit remanded for a trial in the district court on whether the Forest Service had administered almost one million acres in seven wilderness study areas to maintain their wilderness character and potential for inclusion in the Wilderness System. The result is to stand the APA on its head by giving Section

706(1)—which was intended to be a narrow avenue of relief available only in extraordinary circumstances to compel performance of a discrete and clearly defined legal duty—the broadest scope of all of the judicial review provisions of the APA.

B. The Court of Appeals Erred In Holding That SUWA's Challenges To BLM's Management Of Off-Road Vehicle Use On Public Lands Are Cognizable Under Section 706(1)

The court of appeals held that BLM could be compelled under Section 706(1) to (i) manage wilderness study areas in Utah "in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness," 43 U.S.C. 1782(c); (ii) take a "hard look" at whether off-road vehicle use on certain public lands requires the preparation of supplemental environmental analyses under NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4322(2)(C), and (iii) perform certain managerial tasks identified in its land use plans. None of those holdings represents a proper application of Section 706(1) under the standards identified above.

1. The court of appeals erred in concluding that Section 706(1) authorizes judicial review of BLM's "day-to-day management" of the wilderness study areas to assure that FLPMA's general non-impairment requirement is being satisfied. App., *infra*, 16a. As *National Wildlife Federation* explains, an agency's "day-to-day operations," and its management of public lands in particular, do not constitute "an identifiable 'agency action'" under the APA, "much less a 'final agency action.'" 497 U.S. at 890. The Court's reasoning in *National Wildlife Federation*, although directed at a claim under Section 706(2), is equally applicable to SUWA's claim under Section 706(1). The APA does not distinguish between those provisions in confining judicial review to "agency action" and, in the absence of a statute to the

contrary, to "final agency action." Thus, as Judge McKay observed, "review under the APA is strictly reserved for cases addressing *specific instances* of agency action or inaction rather than programmatic attacks." App., *infra*, 42a (McKay, J., dissenting in part).

Nor does the court of appeals' holding with respect to the FLPMA claim comport with the settled understanding that Section 706(1) authorizes only relief comparable to mandamus, *i.e.*, "to require an agency to take action upon a matter, without directing how it shall act." *Attorney General's Manual* 108. Neither SUWA nor the court of appeals disputed that BLM was taking some measures to satisfy FLPMA's non-impairment standard. Accordingly, in order to decide whether SUWA would be entitled to any relief on remand, the district court would have to determine whether those measures are sufficient to meet that very general standard and, if not, to order BLM to take different or additional measures. That approach would involve the court in how the agency exercises its discretion on an ongoing programmatic bases, including the exercise of its law-enforcemen functions with respect to violations of its restrictions on off-road vehicle use. See App., *infra*, 46a (McKay, J., dissenting in part) (any remedy granted in this case "would involve the district court in the ongoing review of every managemen. decision allegedly threatening achievement of the nonimpairment mandate").

2. The court of appeals also erred in concluding that BLM could be compelled under Section 706(1) to take a "hard look" at conditions on the ground to determine whether to prepare supplemental environmental impact statements or environmental assessments under NEPA.

NEPA requires an agency to prepare an environmental impact statement only when it is proposing to undertake a "*major Federal action*[] significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C) (emphasis

added). The agency may undertake an environmental assessment to determine whether the proposed action requires an environmental impact statement. 40 C.F.R. 1501.4(b), 1508.9(a)(1), 1508.13. The agency is required to supplement an existing environmental impact statement or environmental assessment only in response to "significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns *and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts.*" 40 C.F.R. 1502.9(c)(1)(ii) (emphasis added). In that specific context—where the major federal action to which the initial environmental impact statement or environmental assessment was directed has not yet occurred—courts have held that an agency must take a "hard look" at intervening developments to determine whether supplementation is required before the proposed action is taken or completed. See *Marsh* v. *Oregon Natural Res. Council*, 490 U.S. 360, 374 (1989).

An environmental impact statement or environmental assessment is not itself "final agency action" within the meaning of the APA. Standing alone, such NEPA analyses do not establish any rights, obligations, or other legal consequences. See *Bennett*, 520 U.S. at 177-178. They are instead a procedural prerequisite to a particular type of "final agency action"—namely, a decision by the agency to undertake a "major Federal action" that is subject to NEPA. 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C). Such "preliminary, procedural, or intermediate agency action" is "not directly reviewable" under the APA, although "it is subject to review on the review of the final agency action." 5 U.S.C. 704. For that reason, an agency's environmental impact statement or environmental assessment—much less an agency's "hard look" at whether even to prepare one—is not the sort of undertaking that may itself be compelled under Section 706(1).

In any event, BLM is not subject to the sort of clear, nondiscretionary duty that may be compelled under Section

706(1) to take a "hard look" at whether to supplement its NEPA analyses for the public lands involved in this case. Such a duty exists only when an agency is proposing to take a "major Federal action," 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C), see *Kleppe* v. *Sierra Club*, 427 U.S. 390, 401 (1976), and there is no suggestion that BLM has proposed any "major Federal action" for those lands. SUWA may well believe that BLM *should* take certain action (such as promulgating new regulations governing off-road vehicle use), preceded by an appropriate NEPA analysis, to address the environmental concerns raised in this case. And, if BLM were to take such action, SUWA could seek review of *that* decision, including the NEPA analysis conducted by BLM in connection with it, under *Section 706(2)* provided that ripeness requirements were satisfied. See *Ohio Forestry Ass'n* v. *Sierra Club*, 523 U.S. 726 (1998). But NEPA imposes no free-standing obligation on BLM to conduct an environmental analysis divorced from a proposed "major Federal action," and SUWA has no free-standing right enforceable under Section 706(1) to compel BLM to do so. The court of appeals therefore erred in holding that BLM violated a clear, nondiscretionary duty by electing to conduct its NEPA analysis in connection with—not independently of—its upcoming revisions of land use plans. App., *infra*, 38a.

3. The court of appeals finally erred in concluding that BLM could be ordered under Section 706(1) to perform two tasks—to monitor off-road vehicle use and to complete an off-road vehicle implementation plan—that BLM undertook to perform in its land use plans applicable to two areas. Such tasks are not "final agency action" that may be compelled under Section 706(1).

This Court has characterized the Forest Service's forest plans, which are the functional equivalent of BLM's land use plans, as "tools for agency planning and management," which are "merely programmatic in nature," subject to continuing

revision and refinement, and "often not fully implemented." *Ohio Forestry*, 523 U.S. at 735-737. The Court recognized that such plans, in and of themselves, "do not command anyone to do anything or to refrain from doing anything"; "do not grant, withhold, or modify any formal legal license, power, or authority"; "do not subject anyone to any civil or criminal liability," and "create no legal rights or obligations." *Id.* at 733. The Court therefore held that a challenge to provisions of a forest plan that allowed certain types of logging within a national forest was not ripe for adjudication, because no such logging could occur until the Forest Service rendered a final administrative decision—which would be reviewable final agency action—to permit logging at a specific site. See *id.* at 733-737.

For similar reasons, the managerial tasks that BLM undertakes to perform in its land use plans are not "final agency action" under the APA. A land use plan is not the "consummation of the agency's decisionmaking process," *Bennett*, 520 U.S. at 177-178 (internal quotation marks omitted), with respect to any site-specific action in the area covered by the plan. Nor does a land use plan create any legal rights or obligations. *Id.* at 178; see *Ohio Forestry*, 523 U.S. at 733. In the portions of the land use plans at issue here, for example, BLM agreed to monitor off-road vehicle use in one area and to prepare an off-road vehicle plan for another area. BLM's performance of those tasks would not "alter the legal regime," *ibid.*, in any respect concerning off-road vehicle use in those areas. It would, at most, provide information or analysis to assist BLM in taking future "final agency action" that would, in turn, have legal consequences for persons seeking to use the affected lands, such as the opening or closing of particular areas to off-road vehicle use. It is such "final agency action" at the end of the decisionmaking process that would be the basis for judicial review under Section 706(2), not the antecedent monitoring and

planning activities that SUWA seeks to compel in this case under Section 706(1).

Nor does FLPMA's provision that "[t]he Secretary shall manage the public lands * * * in accordance with the land use plan developed by him," 43 U.S.C. 1732(a), suggest that the management tasks described in land use plans are judicially enforceable directly and in their own right. Rather, as relevant here, that provision simply prevents BLM "from approving or undertaking affirmative projects inconsistent with its land use plans." App., *infra*, 49a (McKay, J., dissenting in part); see 43 C.F.R. 1610.5-3(a) ("All future resource management authorizations and actions, as well as budget or other action proposals to higher levels in the Bureau of Land Management and Department, and subsequent more detailed or specific planning, shall conform to the approved plan."). If BLM proposes a site-specific action that is inconsistent with the plan, a person adversely affected may pursue an administrative challenge, see 43 C.F.R. 1610.5-3(b), and seek judicial review of BLM's final decision on that discrete proposal. See *Ohio Forestry*, 523 U.S. at 732-737. Nothing in BLM's regulations, however, confers a right on any private person to challenge alleged deficiencies in BLM's day-to-day managerial performance under land use plans, including the conduct of monitoring and subsidiary planning activities such as those that are the subject of SUWA's challenge.[7]

[7] The court of appeals relied on 43 C.F.R. 1601.0-5(c) for the proposition that BLM has a judicially enforceable duty to complete all oversight and managerial tasks contemplated in a land use plan. See App., *infra*, 26a, 29a. That regulation, however, is simply a *definition* of the word "consistent," which, in turn, is used as part of the definition of "conformity" or "conformance" in 43 C.F.R. 1601.0-5(b). Neither definition addresses whether BLM must perform general tasks referenced in land use plans, much less imposes an enforceable legal obligation on BLM to do so, as the court of appeals believed. Moreover, the regulation (quoted at p. 24, *supra*) that identifies the agency activities that, when BLM decides to undertake them, must "conform" to the land use plan refer only to "future resource management authorization and actions" (*i.e.*, discrete final agency actions, which SUWA has not challenged in this case) and to budget or other proposals to higher officials and "subsequent more detailed or specific planning" (*i.e.*, planning and programmatic measures, which are not final agency action and therefore are not subject to judicial review under the APA). See 43 C.F.R. 1610.5-3(a).

C. Review By This Court Is Warranted To Decide Whether Section 706(1) May Be Invoked To Challenge An Agency's Ongoing Management Of Public Lands And Other Programs

The courts of appeals are divided on whether Section 706(1) furnishes a basis for a programmatic challenge of the sort brought by SUWA here. Contrary to the Tenth Circuit in this case, the Fifth Circuit, sitting en banc, has held that Section 706(1) does not authorize judicial review of an agency's day-to-day management of public lands. *Sierra Club* v. *Peterson*, 228 F.3d at 569.

In *Sierra Club*, the plaintiffs filed suit under Section 706(1) and Section 706(2) of the APA to challenge the Forest Service's management of timber resources under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA), 16 U.S.C. 1600 *et seq.*, and specifically its "entire program of allowing timber harvesting in the Texas forests." 228 F.3d at 563. The Fifth Circuit, relying on *National Wildlife Federation*, held that the suit was not cognizable under Section 706(2), because the plaintiffs were advancing a "programmatic challenge[]," not a challenge to "a specific and final agency action." *Id.* at 565-566. "[A]s in *Lujan* [v. *National Wildlife Federation*]," the court explained, the plaintiffs had "impermissibly attempted to 'demand a general judicial review of the [Forest Service's] day-to-day

operations.'" *Id.* at 566 (quoting *National Wildlife Federation*, 497 U.S. at 899).

The Fifth Circuit then held that the plaintiffs' challenge also was not cognizable under Section 706(1) on "the alternative theory that the Forest Service 'failed to act'" to protect timber resources. 228 F.3d at 568. The court acknowledged that, "[i]n certain circumstances, agency inaction may be sufficiently final to make judicial review appropriate." *Id.* at 568. The court explained, however, that "[t]he Forest Service's alleged failure to comply with the NFMA in maintaining Texas's national forests * * * does not reflect agency inaction." *Ibid.* "Instead," the court continued, "the Forest Service has been acting, but the [plaintiffs] simply do not believe its actions have complied with the NFMA." *Ibid.*

In contrast, the Ninth Circuit, consistent with the Tenth Circuit here, has permitted challenges under Section 706(1) to an agency's ongoing management of public lands. *Montana Wilderness Ass'n*, 314 F.3d at 1150-1152. There, the plaintiffs contended that the Forest Service was violating the Montana Wilderness Study Act of 1997, Pub. L. No. 95-150, 91 Stat. 1243, which requires that wilderness study areas in Montana be managed to maintain their wilderness character. The Ninth Circuit held that the suit was not cognizable under Section 706(2), because the Forest Service's challenged conduct "does not fit into any of the statutorily defined categories for agency action," 314 F.3d at 1150 (citing *National Wildlife Federation*, 497 U.S. at 899), and "does not 'mark the consummation of the [Forest Service's] decisionmaking process,'" *ibid.* (quoting *Bennett*, 520 U.S. 177). The court nonetheless held that the suit was cognizable under Section 706(1). The court reasoned that "[t]he simple fact that the Forest Service has taken some action to address the Act is not sufficient to remove the case from section 706(1) review." *Id.* at 1151. Accord *Center for Biological Diversity* v. *Veneman*, No. 02-16201, 2003 WL 21517980 (9th Cir. July 7, 2003) (holding that an agency could be compelled under Section 706(1) to inventory rivers to assess their suitability for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System while recognizing that such an inventory would not constitute final agency action reviewable under Section 706(2)).

* * * * *

This Court's review is warranted in order to make clear that an agency's ongoing programmatic activities are not subject to judicial review under Section 706(1), just as they are not subject to judicial review under Section 706(2); to resolve the inconsistency between this Court's holding in *National Wildlife Federation* and the Tenth Circuit's holding in this case regarding what constitutes reviewable "agency action" and the scope of judicial review under the APA; and to eliminate the disagreement among the courts of appeals as to when Section 706(1) may appropriately be invoked.

This Court has considered similar questions when, as here, a court of appeals has remanded a case to entertain a broad programmatic challenge to agency conduct. See, *e.g.*, *National Wildlife Federation*, 497 U.S. at 881-882; see also *Kleppe*, 427 U.S. at 395-396. Review by this Court is warranted to avoid extended proceedings in the lower courts in this case and others, during which the ability of BLM and the Forest Service to manage public lands throughout the West could be significantly disrupted. The limitations on judicial review under the APA have the critical function of preventing disruption of and judicial intrusion into ongoing agency decision-making and management—and thereby giving effect to the separation of powers under the Constitution. Those limitations therefore must be enforced at the

outset of litigation, as the district court (now reversed by the court of appeals) did in this case.

The question presented in this case is an important and recurring one. The question has thus far arisen principally in the context of challenges to an agency's management of public lands—more than 90% of which lie in the Ninth and Tenth Circuits, which have held that such challenges are cognizable under Section 706(1). The question also has the potential to arise in many other contexts in which plaintiffs may seek to alter an agency's ongoing administration of its programs. See App., *infra*, 43a-44a &n.3 (McKay, J., dissenting in part) (suggesting other such contexts). Whatever the particular context, the use of Section 706(1) endorsed in this case permits courts to engage in wide-ranging review of an agency's entire course of conduct, to order systemic changes in an agency's day-to-day operations that were not even sought from the agency in the first instance, and to divert scarce resources from the activities chosen by the agency, taking into account all relevant interests, to the activities preferred by the most litigious plaintiffs. As this Court recognized in *National Wildlife Federation*, however, plaintiffs "cannot seek *wholesale* improvement of [an agency's] program by court decree, rather than in the offices of the Department or the halls of Congress, where programmatic improvements are normally made." 497 U.S. at 891. This Court's review is needed in order to make clear that this principle applies under Section 706(1) as under Section 706(2).

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.
Respectfully submitted.

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JULY 2003

APPENDIX A

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

No. 01-4009

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE, A UTAH NON-PROFIT CORPORATION; THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, A NATIONAL NON-PROFIT CORPORATION; SIERRA CLUB, A CALIFORNIA NON-PROFIT CORPORATION; GREAT OLD BROADS FOR WILDERNESS, A UTAH NON-PROFIT CORPORATION; WILDLANDS CPR, A MONTANA NON-PROFIT CORPORATION; UTAH COUNCIL OF TROUT UNLIMITED, A UTAH NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION; AMERICAN LANDS ALLIANCE, A NATIONAL NON-PROFIT CORPORATION; AND FRIENDS OF THE ABAJOS, A UTAH NON-PROFIT CORPORATION, PLAINTIFFS-APPELLANTS

v.

GALE NORTON, SECRETARY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; NINA ROSE HATFIELD, ACTING DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT; AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEFENDANTS-APPELLEES,

STATE OF UTAH; SAN JUAN COUNTY; EMERY COUNTY; THE SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST LANDS ADMINISTRATION; KANE COUNTY; WAYNE COUNTY, UTAH; UTAH SHARED ACCESS ALLIANCE, A UTAH NON-PROFIT CORPORATION; BLUE RIBBON COALITION, AN IDAHO NON-PROFIT CORPORATION; ELITE MOTORCYCLE TOURS, A UTAH CORPORATION; AND ANTHONY CHATTERLEY, DEFENDANTS-INTERVENORS-APPELLEES

Aug. 29, 2002

Before EBEL, MCKAY, and LUCERO, Circuit Judges.

EBEL, Circuit Judge.

The Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance and a number of other organizations (collectively, SUWA) brought suit in the United States District Court for the District of Utah against the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), alleging, among other claims, that the BLM violated the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq., and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq., by not properly managing off-road vehicle and/or off-highway vehicle (collectively, ORV) use on federal lands that had been classified by the BLM as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) or as having "wilderness qualities." SUWA sought relief under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. § 551 et seq., claiming that the BLM should be compelled under § 706(1) of the APA to carry out mandatory, nondiscretionary duties required by the FLPMA and NEPA. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 706(1). The district court rejected SUWA's arguments and dismissed the relevant claims for want of subject matter jurisdiction. In reaching this conclusion, the district court reasoned that as long as an agency is taking some action toward fulfilling mandatory, nondiscretionary duties, agency action may not be compelled pursuant to § 706(1). The district court also suggested that the BLM could not be compelled to comply with provisions in a land use plan (LUP) promulgated pursuant to the FLPMA unless or until the BLM undertook or authorized an "affirmative project[]" that

conflicted with a specific LUP requirement. Finally, the court concluded that the BLM did not abuse its discretion in determining that a supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) was not necessary based on new information about increased ORV use.

Exercising jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291, we REVERSE and REMAND. Our remand, however, is a narrow one, concluding only that the district court erred in dismissing this case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and in concluding, at the motion to dismiss stage, that SUWA failed to state a claim that the BLM had a duty to consider a SEIS based on new circumstances. The merits of the claim will need to be addressed on remand.

I. *Procedural Background*

On October 27, 1999, SUWA filed suit in the district court alleging that the BLM had "failed to perform its statutory and regulatory duties" by not preventing harmful environmental effects associated with ORV use. On November 24, 1999, a group of ORV users (the Recreationists) filed a motion to intervene in the suit, which the district court subsequently granted. Two months after the district court allowed the Recreationists to intervene, SUWA filed a second amended complaint that asserted ten causes of action against the BLM and that sought to have the court compel agency action under § 706(1) of the APA. Three of these claims—that the BLM failed to comply with the FLPMA, refused to implement provisions of various land management plans, and did not take a "hard look" under NEPA at increased ORV use—are relevant to this appeal and will be discussed individually below.

SUWA then moved for a preliminary injunction "to protect nine specific areas from further ORV damage." The Recreationists responded to this motion by arguing that the claims were not actionable under § 706(1) and should be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. On December 22, 2000, the district court denied SUWA's preliminary injunction request and granted the BLM's motion to dismiss. The court then certified the dismissed claims as final judgments under Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and this appeal followed.[1]

II. *Standard of Review*

A district court's dismissal of claims under Rule 12(b)(1) is reviewed de novo. *United Tribe of Shawnee Indians v. United States*, 253 F.3d 543, 547 (10th Cir. 2001); *SK Fin. v. La Plata County*, 126 F.3d 1272, 1275

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[1] SUWA filed its notice of appeal before the district court certified the dismissed claims for appeal under Rule 54(b). On February 5, 2001, this court issued a show cause order informing the parties that unless the district court either certified the dismissed claims under Rule 54(b) within thirty days or explicitly adjudicated the remaining claims within thirty days, the appeal would be dismissed. On February 9, 2001, the district court issued Rule 54(b) certification, and, upon receipt of the district court order, the question of appellate jurisdiction was referred to the panel hearing the merits of this case. Given that the parties obtained Rule 54(b) certification within thirty days of our show cause order, the premature notice of appeal is "deemed to [have] ripen[ed] as of the date of certification," and we have "jurisdiction over the appeal." *United States v. Hardage*, 982 F.2d 1491, 1494 (10th Cir. 1993); *cert. denied*, 516 U.S. 1009, 116 S. Ct. 565, 133 L. Ed. 2d 490 (1995); *see Kelley v. Michaels*, 59 F.3d 1055, 1057 (10th Cir. 1995); *Lewis v. B.F. Goodrich Co.*, 850 F.2d 641, 645-46 (10th Cir. 1988) (en banc).

(10th Cir. 1997). Any factual determinations made by the district court in making its jurisdictional ruling are reviewed for clear error. *United Tribe*, 253 F.3d at 547.

III. *FLPMA Claim under § 706(1) of the APA*

SUWA's first argument on appeal is that the district court's conclusion that § 706(1) of the APA did not give it subject matter jurisdiction over its FLPMA-based claims was erroneous. The core of SUWA's argument is that the FLPMA imposes a mandatory, nondiscretionary duty on the BLM to manage WSAs in such a way that their wilderness values are not impaired. Ongoing ORV use, they allege, is impairing these values, and, therefore, they claim that the BLM must be compelled to prevent impairment caused by ORV use. For the reasons discussed below, we conclude that the BLM has a mandatory, nondiscretionary duty to manage the WSAs in accordance with the FLPMA's nonimpairment requirement. We further conclude that, on the record before us, SUWA has presented a colorable claim that the BLM's present management of the disputed WSAs may be violating the FLPMA's mandate. Consequently, we reverse the district court's dismissal of SUWA's "nonimpairment claim" for want of subject matter jurisdiction under § 706(1).

A. *FLPMA*

In 1976, Congress enacted the FLPMA, a "complex" and "comprehensive" statute that created a "versatile framework" for governing the BLM's management of public lands. *Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Ass'n v. Watt*, 696 F.2d 734, 737-38 (10th Cir. 1982). The Act required that the Secretary of the Interior "prepare and maintain on a continuing basis an inventory of all public lands and their resource and other values." 43 U.S.C.

§ 1711(a); *see Utah v. Babbitt*, 137 F.3d 1193, 1198 (10th Cir. 1998); *Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas*, 696 F.2d at 740. During this inventory process, the Secretary was to identify "roadless areas of five thousand acres or more and roadless islands of the public lands" that possessed "wilderness characteristics."[2] 43 U.S.C. § 1782(a). The process of identifying lands as having wilderness characteristics involved two steps. First, the BLM conducted an "initial inventory," during which it "identif[ied] wilderness inventory units, which were defined as roadless areas of 5000 acres or more that *may* have wilderness characteristics." *Utah*, 137 F.3d at 1198 (internal quotation marks omitted; emphasis added). After completing this initial inventory, the BLM then conducted an "intensive inventory of these units to determine whether the units possessed wilderness characteristics." *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). Areas found by the BLM to possess wilderness characteristics were then designated by the BLM as Wilderness Study Areas, or WSAs.[3] *Id.*; *Sierra Club v.*

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[2] The FLPMA incorporates the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964's definition of "wilderness." *See* 43 U.S.C. § 1782(a). That act, in relevant part, defines "wilderness" as an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, . . . which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. 16 U.S.C. § 1131(c).

[3] In 1980, the BLM designated 2.5 million acres of federal land in Utah as WSAs. *See* 45 Fed. Reg. 75,602, 75,603 (Nov. 14, 1980). Four areas designated as WSAs are at issue in this case: Moquith

Hodel, 848 F.2d 1068, 1085 (10th Cir. 1988), *overruled on other grounds by Vill. of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque v. Marsh*, 956 F.2d 970 (10th Cir. 1992) (en banc). The Act mandated that, within fifteen years of the FLPMA's enactment, the Secretary review the WSAs and recommend to the President which WSAs would be suitable for "preservation as wilderness." 43 U.S.C. § 1782(a). The FLPMA required that, two years after receiving the Secretary's report, the President submit to Congress "his recommendations with respect to designation as wilderness of each such area." § 1782(b).

The FLPMA, however, provides that only Congress may actually designate land for wilderness preservation. *Id.* Consequently, until Congress either affirmatively designates or expressly rejects a particular WSA for wilderness preservation, the FLPMA mandates that the BLM "*shall continue* to manage" the WSAs "in a manner so as *not to impair* the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness." § 1782(c) (emphasis added); *see also Hodel*, 848 F.2d at 1085 (explaining the BLM's obligation to preserve WSAs); *Sierra Club v. Clark*, 774 F.2d 1406, 1408 (9th Cir. 1985) (discussing how areas designated for preservation must not be impaired). Thus, once land is designated as an WSA, the FLPMA imposes an immediate and continuous obligation on the BLM to manage such parcels in such a way that they will remain eligible for wilderness classification should Congress decide to designate the areas for permanent wilderness preservation.[4] *Hodel*,

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Mountain, Parunuweap Canyon, Sid's Mountain, and Behind the Rocks.

[4] The FLPMA does not explain what the terms "preservation," "wilderness," or "impair" mean. The BLM, however, has interpreted this "nonimpairment" mandate in a document entitled the

Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review (IMP), which was issued as a federal regulation at 44 Fed. Reg. 72,014. *See Hodel*, 848 F.2d at 1086; *see also Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas*, 696 F.2d at 739 n.6 (explaining that the IMP was "promulgated using notice and comment procedures"). Courts give deference to the BLM's interpretation of the FLMPA, as expressed in the IMP, particularly where language in the FLMPA is ambiguous. *See Hodel*, 848 F.2d at 1087 (deferring to the IMP's reconciliation of tensions within the FLPMA); *Clark*, 774 F.2d at 1409-10 (deferring to the BLM's interpretation of the FLMPA as announced in the IMP); *Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas*, 696 F.2d at 745 ("Where the [FLMPA] is ambiguous, we must afford deference to the interpretation given the statute by the agency charged with its administration.").

According to the IMP, "Management to the nonimpairment standard does not mean that the lands will be managed as though they had already been designated as wilderness." Rather the nonimpairment standard requires the BLM "to ensure that each WSA satisfies [the definition of wilderness] at the time Congress makes a decision on the area." "The Department therefore has a responsibility to ensure that the existing wilderness values of *all* WSAs . . . are not degraded so far, compared with the areas's values for other purposes, as to significantly constrain the Congress' prerogative to either designate a WSA as a wilderness or release it for other uses" (emphasis in original).

As part of the nonimpairment mandate, the IMP mandates that the BLM may only authorize "non-impairing" activity in the WSAs. Under the IMP, use of WSA land will be considered "non-impairing" if two criteria are met. First, the use must be temporary in nature, meaning that it does not "*create surface disturbance* or involve permanent placement of structures" (emphasis added). The IMP defines "surface disturbance" as "any new disruption of the soil or vegetation which would necessitate reclamation." Second, after the activity terminates, "the wilderness values must not have been degraded so far as to significantly constrain the Congress's prerogative regarding the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness."

848 F.2d at 1085; *Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review* (IMP) at 5 (Aplt. App. at 192).

B. *706(1) of the APA*

Section 706(1) of the APA provides that federal courts "shall" "compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed."[5] 5 U.S.C. § 706(1); *see*

[5] Although the district court indicated that its disposition of this case would have been the same regardless of whether the SUWA suit was characterized as one seeking to compel "unreasonably delayed" action or "unlawfully withheld" action, it concluded that SUWA's claim amounted to one alleging an unreasonable delay. The district court, invoking our decision in *Forest Guardians v. Babbitt*, 174 F.3d 1178 (10th Cir. 1999), reasoned that this action fell under the "unreasonably delayed" category because "there are no 'date-certain deadlines' by which [the] BLM's ORV management must operate." Unlike the district court, we believe that SUWA's nonimpairment claims fall in the "unlawfully withheld" category.

We explained in *Forest Guardians* that "if an agency has no concrete deadline establishing a date by which it must act, and instead is governed only by general timing provisions . . ., a court must compel only action that is delayed unreasonably. Conversely, when an entity governed by the APA fails to comply with a statutorily imposed absolute deadline, it has unlawfully withheld agency action and courts, upon proper application, must compel the agency to act." 174 F.3d at 1190.

As discussed above, the FLPMA imposes an immediate and continuous obligation on the BLM to manage a parcel designated as a WSA in such a way that its wilderness values are not impaired and the land always remains eligible for designation as permanent wilderness areas at any moment Congress might decide to give them that status. *See* 43 U.S.C. § 1782(c). We conclude that Congress did impose an absolute deadline by which the BLM has to prevent impairment because this duty begins the moment the land is designated as a WSA and continues until Congress makes a decision regarding permanent wilderness designation. While Congress did

also Forest Guardians v. Babbitt, 174 F.3d 1178, 1187 (10th Cir. 1999) ("Through § 706 Congress has stated unequivocally that courts *must* compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed" (emphasis added).); *Marathon Oil Co. v. Lujan*, 937 F.2d 498, 500 (10th Cir. 1991) ("Administrative agencies do not possess the discretion to avoid discharging the duties that Congress intended them to perform.").

Under either the "unreasonably delayed" or "unlawfully withheld" prongs of § 706(1), federal courts may order agencies to act only where the agency fails to carry out a mandatory, nondiscretionary duty.[6] *Forest*

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not state this deadline in a date specific manner, it nonetheless created a deadline: the time when Congress makes the decision on wilderness designation.

[6] Courts have often explained that the standards for compelling agency action through a writ of mandamus and through § 706(1) are very similar, even though the availability of relief under the APA precludes mandamus relief. *See, e.g., Mt. Emmons Mining Co. v. Babbitt*, 117 F.3d 1167, 1170 (10th Cir. 1997) ("The availability of a remedy under the APA technically precludes [a] request for a writ of mandamus, although the mandatory injunction is essentially in the nature of mandamus relief" (citations omitted).); *Yu v. Brown*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 922, 928-29 (D.N.M. 1999) ("Seeking to harmonize the Mandamus Statute with the APA, the Tenth Circuit has held that, since mandamus requires that no other remedy be available and the APA provides a means of challenging . . . agency action, technically mandamus relief is no longer available in such cases. However, the court has also recognized [the similarity between mandamus relief and relief under the APA]" (citation omitted).); *see also Independence Mining Co. v. Babbitt*, 105 F.3d 502, 506-07 (9th Cir. 1997) (analyzing a mandamus claim under § 706(1) because of similarities in the relief). There is, however, an important distinction between compelling agency action through a writ of mandamus and through § 706(1). Even if a party shows that the "prerequisites [for a writ of mandamus] have been met, a court still exercises its *own discretion in deciding whether or not to issue the writ.*" *Marquez-Ramos v. Reno*, 69 F.3d 477, 479 (10th Cir. 1995) (emphasis added); *see also Marathon Oil*, 937 F.2d at 500 ("[T]he issuance of the writ is a matter of the issuing court's discretion."). By contrast, once a court determines that an agency "unlawfully withheld" action, the APA requires that courts compel agency action. *Forest Guardians*, 174 F.3d at 1187-88 (explaining that the use of the word "shall" in § 706 means courts "*must* compel agency action unlawfully withheld").

Guardians, 174 F.3d at 1187-88. By contrast, if a duty is not mandated, or if an agency possesses discretion over whether to act in the first instance, a court may not grant relief under § 706(1). *Id.* at 1187-89.

Importantly, compelling agency action is distinct from ordering a particular outcome. Courts have regularly held that an agency may be required to take action and make a decision even if the agency retains ultimate discretion over the outcome of that decision. In *Mt. Emmons Mining Co. v. Babbitt*, 117 F.3d 1167 (10th Cir. 1997), for example, this court rejected the Secretary of the Interior's claim that he could not be compelled to process a mining patent application because it was not clear that the parties were "unquestionably entitled to a patent." *Id.* at 1172. Instead, we held that the Secretary could be ordered to comply with statutorily-mandated processing requirements even if the Secretary ultimately had discretion over whether to approve the application. *Id.; see also Marathon Oil*, 937 F.2d at 500 (upholding district court order to process applications but reversing order instructing approval of applications as exceeding court's authority); *Estate of Smith v. Heckler*, 747 F.2d 583, 591 (10th Cir. 1984) (ordering the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations).

C. *Analysis of FLPMA Claim*

SUWA acknowledges that the BLM possesses considerable discretion over how it might address activity causing impairment. Nonetheless, SUWA argues that the BLM can be ordered to comply with the FLPMA's nonimpairment mandate, even if the BLM retains discretion over the means of prevention.

The BLM and the Recreationists respond by offering several reasons as to why ORV use in the relevant lands is not subject to § 706(1) review and cannot be considered impairment. First, they argue that the IMP's nonimpairment mandate "affords BLM discretion in not only *how* it will act, but also *whether* it will act," thus removing the agency's inactions from review under § 706(1). Second, the Appellees, particularly the BLM, contend that § 706(1) may only be invoked where "final, legally binding actions . . . have been unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed." Third, assuming the BLM has a mandatory duty to prevent ORV-caused impairment, they argue that SUWA's claim is, in reality, a challenge to the sufficiency of the BLM's efforts to prevent impairing activity caused by ORV use rather than a claim that the BLM has failed to act. Undertaking our de novo review, we first address the arguments raised by the BLM and the Recreationists.

1. *Discretion under Nonimpairment Mandate*

As touched on above, the BLM first argues that the district court's dismissal of SUWA's impairment [claim] for lack of subject matter jurisdiction claims was proper because the BLM has "considerable discretion . . . to determine both what constitutes impairment and what action to take if it finds that impairment is occurring or is threatened."

The BLM's argument, however, misses the narrow jurisdictional issue presented on appeal, i.e., whether the BLM has a nondiscretionary, mandatory duty that it may be compelled to carry out under § 706(1). Neither side seriously disputes that the BLM has such a duty under the FLPMA, which mandates that the BLM manage WSAs in such a way as not to impair their wilderness values. *See* 43 U.S.C. § 1782(c). In this case, the district court conceded that SUWA offered colorable evidence suggesting that ongoing ORV activity in the WSAs has seriously impaired the wilderness values of the WSAs at issue, acknowledging in its decision that SUWA had "presented significant evidence about the alleged impairment that is occurring in the WSAs due to ORV use."

Certainly, the BLM is correct in arguing, as it does on appeal and as it did before the district court, that we must give considerable deference to its interpretation of the nonimpairment mandate, *see Thomas Jefferson Univ. v. Shalala*, 512 U.S. 504, 512, 114 S. Ct. 2381, 129 L. Ed. 2d 405 (1994); *Lamb v. Thompson*, 265 F.3d 1038, 1047 (10th Cir. 2001); *Kurzet v. Comm'r*, 222 F.3d 830, 844 (10th Cir. 2000), particularly as laid out in the *Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review* (IMP), a BLM-promulgated regulation that significantly interprets the FLPMA's nonimpairment mandate. *See Hodel*, 848 F.2d at 1087; *Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas*, 696 F.2d at 745. As we have previously explained, as long as "an agency's interpretation of its own regulations does not violate the Constitution or a federal statute, it must be given controlling weight unless it is plainly erroneous or inconsistent with the regulation." *Mission Group Kan., Inc. v. Riley*, 146 F.3d 775, 780 (10th Cir. 1998) (internal quota-

tion marks omitted). Similarly, the BLM is correct that, to the extent the IMP and the FLPMA give it substantial discretion in deciding how it will implement the FLPMA's nonimpairment mandate and address potentially impairing activities, a court's ability to compel it to take specific steps to prevent impairment is curtailed, *see, e.g., Mt. Emmons*, 117 F.3d at 1172; *Marathon Oil*, 937 F.2d at 500, a point SUWA concedes.

The BLM's arguments, however, go to the *merits* of the present suit, and to the *possible remedy* if impairment is found, not to whether federal courts possess *subject matter jurisdiction* under the APA to order the BLM to comply with the FLPMA's nonimpairment mandate. The BLM seems to confuse the principle that, when deciding *whether* an area is being impaired, courts must give deference to the BLM's interpretation of the FLMPA's nonimpairment mandate, with the statutory standard making the nonimpairment obligation mandatory. Similarly, the BLM appears at times to assume erroneously that because it possesses discretion over the *implementation* of the nonimpairment mandate, the nonimpairment obligation is itself wholly discretionary. We do not address on this appeal whether ORV use in the region is impairing the WSA's wilderness values. Upon remand, the district court will have to address that issue after analyzing the evidence before it and giving appropriate deference to the IMP. Such deference and discretion do not, however, immunize the BLM from its clear, nondiscretionary duty "to manage such lands . . . so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness," 43 U.S.C. § 1782(c), as compelled by § 706(1).[7] Should, therefore,

[7] The IMP gives specific attention to ORV use when discussing impairing activity. For example, the IMP specifically notes that "[c]ross-country vehicle use off boundary roads and existing ways" constitutes surface disturbance—specifically defined as "impairing" activity under the IMP—because "the tracks created by the vehicles leave depressions or ruts, compact the soils, and trample or compress vegetation." The regulation also holds that vehicles may not drive off "existing trails" except (1) in emergency situations, (2) by state or federal officials to protect human life, safety, and property, (3) where the area was designated for ORV use prior to FLPMA, or (4) where the vehicle will be traversing on sand dunes or snow areas that have been designated for that type of recreational activity. Similarly, the IMP indicates that recreational activities normally permitted within WSAs may be restricted if they "depend upon cross-country uses of motor vehicles."

the district [court] conclude that the alleged ORV use represents a failure by the BLM to manage the disputed WSAs in accordance with the FLPMA's nonimpairment mandate, it must compel the agency to comply with its legal duty. *Forest Guardians*, 174 F.3d at 1187.

2. *Final Action Argument*

On appeal, the BLM also asserts that § 706(1) only applies to "final, legally binding actions that have been unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed." Apparently, the BLM believes that a court may only compel agency action under § 706(1) if the unlawfully withheld action would itself be considered a "final" action under § 704 of the APA, which limits judicial review to final agency actions.[8] 5 U.S.C. § 704. According to the BLM,

[8] Section 704 defines the limits of federal courts' power to review actions by administrative agencies, declaring, "Agency action made reviewable by statute and final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court are subject to judicial review." 5 U.S.C. § 704. Agency action, in turn, is defined as including "the whole or a part of agency rule, order, license, sanction, relief, or the equivalent or denial thereof, or failure to act." *Id.*

§ 706(1) is not available for "day-to-day management actions," which, in its view, includes dealing with the ORV use at issue in this case. In essence, the BLM seems to argue that, because it could prevent impairment by ORV use through steps that might not themselves be considered a final agency action, federal courts lack subject matter jurisdiction under § 706(1) over these "day-to-day" decisions.

We find the BLM's finality argument unpersuasive, for it seems to read finality in an inappropriately cramped manner. Contrary to the implications of the BLM's argument, the APA treats an agency's inaction as "action." 5 U.S.C. § 551(13) (defining "agency action" as including a "failure to act"). Where, as here, an agency has an obligation to carry out a mandatory, nondiscretionary duty and either fails to meet an established statutory deadline for carrying out that duty or unreasonably delays in carrying out the action, the failure to carry out that duty is itself "final agency action." Once the agency's delay in carrying out the action becomes unreasonable, or once the established statutory deadline for carrying out that duty lapses, the agency's inaction under these circumstances is, in essence, the same as if the agency had issued a final order or rule declaring that it would not complete its legally required duty. *See Coalition for Sustainable Res., Inc. v. United States Forest Serv.*, 259 F.3d 1244, 1251 (10th Cir. 2001) (explaining circumstances in which agency inaction may be considered "final"); *Sierra Club v. Thomas*, 828 F.2d 783, 793 (D.C. Cir. 1987) ("[I]f an agency is under an unequivocal statutory duty to act,

§ 551(13); *see also Lujan v. Nat'l Wildlife Fed'n*, 497 U.S. 871, 882, 110 S. Ct. 3177, 111 L. Ed. 2d 695 (1990) (explaining definition of agency action).

failure to so act constitutes, in effect, an affirmative act that triggers 'final agency action' review."). *Cf.* Daniel P. Selmi, *Jurisdiction To Review Agency Inaction Under Federal Environmental Law*, 72 Ind. L.J. 65, 99-101 (1996) (discussing constructive final agency action); Peter H.A. Lehner, Note, *Judicial Review of Administrative Inaction*, 83 Colum. L. Rev. 627, 652-55 (1983) (explaining that finality may be found when an agency fails to act by a statutorily imposed deadline or unreasonably delays acting). Consequently, contrary to the BLM's argument, the Bureau's alleged failure to comply with the FLPMA's nonimpairment mandate can be considered a final action under § 704 that is subject to compulsion under § 706(1).[9] Therefore, the failure of an agency to carry out its mandatory, nondiscretionary duty either by an established deadline or within a

[9] Courts have implicitly recognized that unlawfully withheld actions are considered final under § 704. Some emphasize, for example, that an agency must carry out nondiscretionary duties required by law, without discussing whether the withheld duty would be considered a final agency action. *Firebaugh Canal Co. v. United States*, 203 F.3d 568, 577 (9th Cir. 2000); *Forest Guardians*, 174 F.3d at 1187-88 (collecting Tenth Circuit cases explaining that an agency must carry out nondiscretionary duties). Courts have sometimes described § 706(1) as an exception to the APA "finality" requirement. *See, e.g., Independence Mining Co.*, 105 F.3d at 511 (citing *Public Citizen v. Bowen*, 833 F.2d 364, 367 (D.C. Cir. 1987), and *Public Citizen Health Research Group v. Comm'r, FDA*, 740 F.2d 21, 30-32 (D.C. Cir. 1984)). This description may be slightly inaccurate, however, for § 704 of the APA defines the type of agency actions subject to judicial review and, in relevant part, limits judicial review to final agency actions. 5 U.S.C. § 704. Section 706(1), by contrast, defines the "scope" of judicial review over reviewable agency actions. *Id.* § 706; *see also Aladjem v. Cuomo*, No. CIV-A-96-6576, 1997 WL 700511, at *3 n.2 (E.D. Pa. Oct. 30, 1997).

reasonable time period may be considered final agency action, even if the agency might have hypothetically carried out its duty through some "non-final" action.[10]

Accordingly, we reject the BLM's "final, legally binding" argument.

3. *Partial Compliance*

Even if it has a mandatory duty to prevent ORV-induced impairment, the BLM argues that it cannot be compelled to act under § 706(1) because it has taken some partial action to address impairing ORV activity. By and large, the district court rested its jurisdictional ruling on this rationale, reasoning that the BLM could not be compelled to comply with the nonimpairment mandate because the BLM "presented significant evidence about the steps it is and has been taking to prevent [ORV-caused] impairment." We disagree.

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[10] The BLM's argument has other weaknesses. First, it seems somewhat in tension with established precedent holding that an agency may be compelled to make a decision or implement a duty, even if the agency retains discretion over how it will carry out that duty. *See, e.g., Mt. Emmons*, 117 F.3d at 1172; *Marathon Oil*, 937 F.2d at 500; *Yu*, 36 F. Supp. 2d at 931. Second, the BLM's position would seem to create a "no-man's-land" of judicial review, in which a federal agency could flaunt mandatory, nondiscretionary duties simply because it might be able to satisfy these duties through some form of non-final action. Third, in this case, it is clear that many of the steps the BLM might take to address impairment caused by ORV use *would* be considered final agency actions. Indeed, as all parties acknowledge, some of the Recreationists who intervened in this suit have brought a separate lawsuit challenging the BLM's decision to close certain ORV routes in the disputed WSAs. Closing roads, fining unauthorized ORV users, licensing some users but not others, issuing new rules restricting ORV use, etc., possibly could all fall within the definition of a final agency action. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 551(13).

It is undisputed that, at least since the instigation of litigation, the BLM has taken some action, including closing certain roads and posting signs indicating that ORV use is prohibited in certain areas, to address alleged impairment of the WSAs caused by ORV use.[11] However, the mere fact that the BLM has taken some action to address impairment is not sufficient, standing alone, to remove this case from § 706(1) review, as the BLM would have us hold. Indeed, if we were to accept

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[11] For example, on March 21, 2000, the BLM issued regulations closing 19 ORV routes in the Sids Mountain WSA and limiting ORV use to only "four designated routes." The record further indicates that the BLM erected signs and barricades closing ORV routes and sought assistance from local ORV and environmental groups to effectuate restrictions on ORV use.

In the Moquith Mountain WSA, the BLM began combating increased ORV use in 1993 by posting signs, sponsoring educational programs, and increasing limited law enforcement patrols. In 1998, the BLM followed up on these efforts by closing a number of ORV routes. The BLM also indicated that it was planning additional measures where compliance with these measure has not been as successful as hoped.

As to the third WSA area, the Parunuweap WSA, the BLM published a management order in August 2000 limiting ORV use to designated travel routes and prohibiting cross-country ORV travel outside these areas. During testimony before the district court in 2000, the BLM also indicated that it had planned educational programs on ORV use, had ordered signs that would be posted on closed ORV routes in the area, and would be mailing ORV information to interested parties within several weeks, though it is not entirely clear whether the BLM ever implemented these plans.

Finally, between 1990 and 2000, the BLM prohibited ORV travel in the Behind the Rocks WSA, placed information on bulletin boards explaining ORV restrictions, and posted signs and/or dragged objects in front of unauthorized ORV routes. According to testimony in the record, the BLM also monitored ORV activity in the region.

the BLM's argument, we would, in essence, be holding that as long as an agency makes some effort to meet its legal obligations, even if that effort falls short of satisfying the legal requirement, it cannot be compelled to fulfill its mandatory, legal duty. Certainly, the BLM should be credited for the actions it has taken to comply with the nonimpairment mandate; it does not follow, however, that just because the BLM attempts to comply with the nonimpairment mandate, it thereby deprives a court of subject matter jurisdiction to determine whether it has actually fulfilled the statutorily mandated duty and potentially compel action if that duty has not been fulfilled.[12]

In support of its argument, the BLM invokes a few decisions from the Ninth Circuit, suggesting that as long as an agency is taking some action toward fulfilling its legal obligations, courts may not compel compliance under § 706(1). And, indeed, in *Ecology Ctr., Inc. v. United States Forest Serv.*, 192 F.3d 922 (9th Cir. 1999), the Ninth Circuit refused to grant relief under § 706(1) where the "Forest Service merely failed to conduct its duty in strict conformance with [a Forest] Plan and NFMA Regulations."[13] *Id.* at 926.

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[12] Imagine, for example, that applicable federal law prohibited logging in a national forest, yet the BLM only prohibited logging on half the forest, permitting, for one reason or another, logging on the remaining half. The logic of the BLM's argument would have us hold that, because the BLM successfully prevented logging on half, it could not be ordered to prevent logging on the remaining half, notwithstanding the BLM's failure to satisfy its legal obligation to prevent logging in the forest.

[13] The Recreationists also cite to the Fifth Circuit case of *Sierra Club v. Peterson*, 228 F.3d 559 (5th Cir. 2000) (en banc). However, we do not believe that case supports the BLM's position. Rather,

However, with all due respect, we find the Ninth Circuit's analysis on this point unpersuasive. First, in *Ecology Center*, the Ninth Circuit refused to compel the Forest Service to conduct monitoring activities in strict compliance with a forest plan and federal regulations because doing so "would discourage the Forest Service from producing ambitious forest plans." 192 F.3d at 926. Whether requiring a federal agency to comply with its own regulations would discourage that agency from enacting the regulations in the first place, however, is irrelevant for § 706(1) purposes. Our inquiry under § 706(1) is not whether, as a policy matter, particular outcomes would be encouraged or discouraged, but whether the agency has unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed a legally required, nondiscretionary duty. *Cf. Forest Guardians*, 174 F.3d at 1187-88 (explaining that § 706(1) requires a court to compel agency action once it has determined that the agency had withheld a legally required duty). Further, the court in *Ecology Center* viewed the monitoring activity as merely precursor data-gathering activity to support later planned final agency action in amending or revising a forest plan. By contrast, here the nonimpairment mandate obligation of the BLM is a discrete obligation having independent significance apart from any further final agency action.

Ecology Center also quoted the D.C. Circuit's decision in *Public Citizen v. Nuclear Regulatory Comm'n*, 845 F.2d 1105 (D.C. Cir. 1988), warning that "[a]lmost

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it essentially held that the plaintiffs' effort to enforce the Forest Service's monitoring obligations was not justiciable. *Id.* at 566-68 & n.11. There is no suggestion in that case that jurisdiction over the monitoring claim failed because of partial monitoring activity by the Forest Service.

any objection to agency action can be dressed up as an agency's failure to act" and cautioning courts against entertaining § 706(1) suits where an agency has taken some action. 845 F.2d at 1108. We find, however, that *Public Citizen* is readily distinguishable. At issue in *Public Citizen* was the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's issuance of nonbinding regulations "for the training and qualifications of nuclear power plant personnel." *Id.* at 1106. A relevant federal statute required the agency to issue binding regulations, and the appellant in that case sued, seeking to compel the agency to issue binding regulations. *Id.* Applicable federal statutes, however, required the appellant to bring suit challenging final agency actions or an alleged failure to act within, at most, 180 days of the agency's decision or inaction, a deadline the appellant clearly missed if measured by the issuance of the nonbinding regulations. *Id.* at 1107. Consequently, the issue directly before the D.C. Circuit was not whether the agency's issuance of nonbinding regulations insulated it from § 706(1) review, but whether the issuance of the nonbinding regulations was sufficient action to start the running of the 180-day statute of limitations period, notwithstanding the nonbinding nature of the regulations. The D.C. Circuit found the nonbinding regulations were "a formal product of the Commission, published in the Federal Register, and expressly stat[ed] [by the agency] that it is responsive to the mandate of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act." *Id.* at 1108. Thus, by the clear statement of the agency itself, the issuance of the nonbinding regulations was intended to be final agency action, which triggered the running of the statute of limitations. The statute of limitations could not be circumvented merely by arguing that the agency's performance was inadequate and thus should be considered

an ongoing failure to act, resulting in an ever-green cause of action for failure to act.

The situation in the case before us is totally different. Here, it is alleged that the BLM is in ongoing violation of a duty to prevent impairment of the WSAs. That is an independent duty, and the BLM is not asserting that it has taken final agency action that should have triggered a statute of limitations barring SUWA's claim. We, therefore, disagree with the notion that *Public Citizen* stands for the proposition that any time an agency takes some steps toward fulfilling a legal obligation, it is insulated from § 706(1) review.

Nevada v. Watkins, 939 F.2d 710 (9th Cir.1991), another Ninth Circuit decision cited by the BLM, also is inapposite. The court there simply held that the issuance of preliminary guidelines for evaluating a nuclear waste disposal site was not a final agency action because Congress, in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, declared that such conduct should not be deemed final agency action. *Id.* at 714 n.11. Obviously, we have no such clear congressional determination here. Accordingly, we reject the BLM's contention that, because it has taken some steps to address impairment caused by ORV use, it is immune from § 706(1) review.[14]

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[14] This is not to suggest that the agency's attempted compliance is totally irrelevant to § 706(1) proceedings. In *Forest Guardians*, for example, we rejected the argument that budgetary constraints could excuse the Secretary of Interior's "fail[ure] to perform a nondiscretionary duty." 174 F.3d at 1191. Nonetheless, we held that budgetary constraints could be considered when deciding what remedy the court should impose for the alleged violation or whether the Secretary should be held in contempt. *Id.*

D. *Conclusion Regarding FLPMA Claim*

In summary, we find that the BLM has a mandatory, nondiscretionary duty to prevent the impairment of WSAs, and in this case, as the district court acknowledged in its decision, SUWA's complaint presents colorable evidence suggesting that ongoing ORV use has or is impairing the disputed WSAs' wilderness values, possibly in violation of the FLPMA's nonimpairment mandate. The fact that the BLM could, in theory, prevent the allegedly impairing ORV use through means other than a final agency action, and that the BLM is taking some steps to prevent ORV-induced impairment, does not deprive the district court of subject matter jurisdiction under § 706(1) to consider the issue. Therefore, we reverse the district court's conclusion that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction over SUWA's impairment claims. On remand, the district court, giving appropriate deference to the IMP's definition of impairment, must determine whether the BLM has, in fact, failed to comply with the FLPMA's the nonimpairment mandate.

IV. *Duties under the Land Use Plans*

SUWA also alleges on appeal that the BLM failed to carry out a mandatory duty to manage several areas "in accordance with [their] land use plans."

The district court dismissed the SUWA's LUP-based claims on two grounds. The district court reasoned on the one hand that, under relevant regulations, compliance with forest management plans is "limited only to affirmative projects either approved or undertaken after the RMP is in place; [the applicable regulation] does not require that further planning activities contemplated by the plan actually take place." Because

SUWA's complaint did not focus on "some site-specific action," the district court concluded that the BLM could not be compelled under § 706(1) to comply with the "monitoring" and ORV-implementation plans promised in LUPs. Alternatively, the district court explained, SUWA's claims were simply a challenge to "the sufficiency of [the] BLM's actions, rather than a failure to carry out a clear ministerial duty."

On appeal, the BLM urges us to affirm based on the reasons identified by the district court. In addition, the BLM argues that LUPs do not create mandatory, nondiscretionary duties because LUPs "are not Congressional mandates, and they are subject to contingencies, such as availability of funds, personnel and the presence of competing priorities." We find the arguments articulated by the BLM and the district court unpersuasive.

A. *LUPs*

The FLPMA requires the Department of the Interior and the BLM to "manage the public lands . . . in accordance with the land use plans [LUPs] developed . . . under section 1712 [of the FLPMA]." 43 U.S.C. § 1732(a). Section 1712, in turn, identifies a number of criteria and concerns that must be taken into account in developing LUPs. *Id.* § 1712(a), (c); *see also* 43 C.F.R. § 1610.2 (discussing public participation in LUPs).

At issue in this case are the LUPs for lands characterized as the "Factory Butte and San Rafael areas." It is undisputed that in 1990, an LUP identified Factory Butte as a region requiring special monitoring for ORV use, stated that the "[t]he area will be monitored and closed if warranted," and indicated that "[r]esource damage will be documented and recommendations made for corrective action." The BLM acknowledges

that between 1990 and 2000 it did not fully comply with the Factory Butte monitoring pledge. In particular, it failed to maintain a monitoring supervision file specified in the LUP.

In 1991, the BLM created the San Rafael LUP, which called for designation of ORV trails "following completion of an ORV implementation plan," which was scheduled to be completed within one year of the LUP's approval. In turn, the ORV implementation plan was to develop criteria for determining what areas in San Rafael would be open to ORV use. During the course of the litigation, the BLM admitted that it prepared an ORV implementation plan on October 6, 1997, but that it had been only partially implemented.

B. *LUP Claim*

As an initial matter, we reject the BLM's contention that it did not have a mandatory, nondiscretionary duty to carry out the activities described in the disputed LUPs. The Factory Butte and San Rafael LUPs declare that Factory Butte "will be monitored" for ORV use and that an ORV implementation plan for San Rafael "will be developed." The FLPMA, in turn, unequivocally states that "[t]he Secretary shall manage the public lands . . . in accordance with the land use plans developed by him." 43 U.S.C. § 1732(a); *see also Pub. Lands Council v. Babbitt*, 167 F.3d 1287, 1299 (10th Cir. 1999) (noting how the BLM "shall manage" lands in accordance with LUPs); *Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. Hodel*, 618 F.Supp. 848, 858 (E.D. Cal. 1985) (same). Relevant regulations similarly provide that the BLM "will adhere to the terms, conditions, and decisions of officially approved and adopted resource related plans." 43 C.F.R. § 1601.0-5(c). Therefore, a straightforward reading of the relevant LUPs, as well

as applicable statutes and regulations, suggests that the BLM must carry out specific activities promised in LUPs.

It is true, as the BLM and the Recreationists argue, that Congress intended LUPs to be dynamic documents, capable of adjusting to new circumstances and situations. *See* H.R. Rep. No. 94-1163, at 5 (1976), *reprinted in* 1976 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6175, 6179, *quoted in Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. Hodel*, 624 F. Supp. 1045, 1059 (D. Nev. 1985) ("The term 'land use planning' is not defined in [the] bill because it is a term now in general usage and permits a large variety of techniques and procedures and various alternatives."). The BLM can draft LUPs in a way that optimizes the agency's ability to respond to changing circumstances and conditions. However, the BLM cannot "ignore the requirements of the Forest Plan."[15] *Sierra Club v. Martin*, 168

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[15] The BLM invokes the Supreme Court's decision in *Ohio Forestry Ass'n, Inc. v. Sierra Club*, 523 U.S. 726, 118 S. Ct. 1665, 140 L. Ed. 2d 921 (1998), to support its claim that courts cannot compel compliance with LUPs under § 706(1) because "agency plans are programmatic planning documents which are subject to continual review and refinement." We find *Ohio Forestry* inapposite. *Ohio Forestry* does not stand for the proposition that the Forest Service cannot be compelled to conform its current conduct to LUPs. Rather, the Court held in *Ohio Forestry* that an environmental interest group's challenge to a forest plan allowing logging within a national forest was not ripe because, before any logging could occur, the Forest Service had to "focus upon a particular site, propose a specific harvesting method, prepare an environmental review, permit the public an opportunity to be heard, and (if challenged) justify the proposal in court." 523 U.S. at 734, 118 S. Ct. 1665. Contrary to the BLM's argument that *Ohio Forestry* held that a forest plan was merely a planning document with no legal effect, the Supreme Court said that "in [the] absence of [Plan authorization] logging could not take place." *Id.* at 730, 118 S. Ct.

F.3d 1, 4 (11th Cir. 1999); *see also Neighbors of Cuddy Mountain v. United States Forest Serv.*, 137 F.3d 1372, 1376-77 (9th Cir.1998) (same); *Ore. Natural Res. Council Action v. United States Forest Serv.*, 59 F. Supp. 2d 1085, 1094-95 (W.D.Wash.1999) (same). Similarly, the BLM's right (in accordance with applicable environmental statutes, such as NEPA) to amend or alter existing LUPs does not free the agency from carrying out present obligations. Just as the BLM can be held accountable for failing to act with regard to its non-impairment duty, it also can be held accountable for failing to act as required by the mandatory duties outlined in an LUP. Therefore, a colorable claim of failing to adhere to LUP duties provides a court with subject matter jurisdiction to consider whether the failure to act warrants relief under § 706(1).

C. *Future Action Argument*

We also find unconvincing the BLM's claims that it is required to comply with the mandates of a LUP only when it undertakes a future, site-specific project. Undeniably, many federal lawsuits involving forest plans arise when a federal agency authorizes a particular action within a forest without complying with specific plan requirements. *See, e.g., Sierra Club v. Martin*, 168 F.3d 1, 3 (11th Cir. 1999); *Utah Envtl.*

1665; *see also* Trent Baker, *Judicial Enforcement of Forest Plans in the Wake of Ohio Forestry*, 21 Pub. Land & Resources. L.Rev. 81, 107 (2000) (explaining that, even after *Ohio Forestry*, "agency decisions to ignore their own regulations are reviewable under the APA as final agency actions or failures to act"). Further, the plan provisions under review in *Ohio Forestry*, unlike the Plan provision being asserted here, do not purport to establish immediate obligations on the Forest Service but only set forth broad preconditions for further action.

Cong. v. Zieroth, 190 F. Supp. 2d 1265, 1268 (D. Utah 2002); *Forest Guardians v. United States Forest Serv.*, 180 F. Supp. 2d 1273, 1277-78 (D.N.M. 2001). Nothing in the FLPMA, however, indicates that the BLM is required to comply with LUPs only when it undertakes some future, site-specific action. Some Plan provisions may only restrict future, site-specific action, *see Ohio Forestry Ass'n, Inc. v. Sierra Club*, 523 U.S. 726, 118 S. Ct. 1665, 140 L. Ed. 2d 921 (1998), while other Plan provisions may restrict the agency's ongoing conduct or impose immediate duties on the agency even in the absence of future, site-specific proposals. As to the latter provisions, such as the ones at issue here, they have by their own terms immediate effect on the BLM. As discussed above, the FLPMA simply and straightforwardly declares, "[t]he Secretary shall manage the public lands . . . in accordance with the land use plans developed by him." 43 U.S.C. § 1732(a); *see also Public Lands Council*, 167 F.3d at 1299 (noting how the BLM "shall manage" lands in accordance with LUPs). It does not suggest that management "in accordance" with LUPs will occur only when some discrete post-plan action occurs, or that the BLM is not obligated to follow through on and carry out specific actions, such as monitoring for ORV use, promised in a LUP. Likewise, some regulations suggest that the BLM must comply the LUP requirements. *See* 43 C.F.R. § 1601.0-5(c) (explaining that the BLM "*will adhere* to the terms, conditions, and decisions of officially approved and adopted resource related plans").

The BLM invokes certain regulatory provisions that state that *future* management actions must conform to approved plans. *See* 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5- 3(a); *see also* 43 C.F.R. § 1601.0-2. However, those regulations do not in

any manner suggest that the BLM is relieved from implementing ongoing actions if they are specifically promised in the LUP itself. The BLM suggests that inaction cannot constitute a violation of a LUP. But the failure to implement a program specifically promised in an LUP carries the same effect as if the agency had taken an "affirmative" or "future" action in direct defiance of its LUP obligations. *Cf. Coalition for Sustainable Res.*, 259 F.3d at 1251; *Thomas*, 828 F.2d at 793. As such, a court may compel the BLM to carry out a duty imposed by an LUP that has been unreasonably delayed or unlawfully withheld.[16] See *Martin*, 168 F.3d at 4.

Accordingly, we reverse the district court to the extent it dismissed SUWA's LUP-based claims on the ground that the BLM's obligation to comply with LUP is only triggered by "some [future] site-specific action taken by the BLM."

D. *Partial Compliance*

For the reasons outlined in our discussion of SUWA's nonimpairment claims, we also reverse the district court's conclusion that the BLM cannot be compelled under § 706(1) to comply with the LUP requirements because, "while the BLM's actions have not been carried out to the letter [of the LUPs], there has not been a complete failure to perform a legally required

[16] The BLM's refusal to adhere to promised monitoring programs, such as those discussed in the Factory Butte LUP, is in tension with regulations mandating that LUPs "establish intervals and standards, as appropriate, for monitoring and evaluation of the plan" and that forest managers "shall be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the plan in accordance with the established intervals and standards." 43 C.F.R. § 1610.4-9.

duty that would trigger review under § 706(1)." As previously explained, partial efforts toward completing a legally required duty do not prevent a court from compelling action under § 706(1). However, when the district court reviews the merits on remand, it can take into account the LUP's mechanism for addressing changing circumstances and conditions in determining the scope of the duties involved and the agency's attempted compliance.[17]

E. *LUP Conclusion*

In summary, we find that the district court improperly dismissed SUWA's LUP-based claims for want of subject matter jurisdiction. Contrary to the suggestions of the district court and the BLM, we hold that the BLM did have a mandatory, nondiscretionary duty to comply with the Factory Butte LUP's ORV-monitoring provision and the San Rafael LUP's ORV-implementation provision. We reject the BLM's arguments that (1) LUPs cannot impose mandatory, nondiscretionary duties and/or (2) can only impose mandatory

[17] On appeal, there has been some suggestion by the parties that SUWA's LUP claims, particularly with regard to the Factory Butte area, are now moot because the BLM implemented the LUP requirements after SUWA instituted the present litigation. On remand, the district court should consider whether some or all of the SUWA's LUP-based claims are moot, though we note that the Supreme Court has cautioned against finding a claim moot where a party ends the challenged, allegedly illegal conduct after the filing of a lawsuit, unless it is "*absolutely* clear that the allegedly wrongful behavior could not reasonably be expected to recur." *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Slater*, 528 U.S. 216, 222, 120 S. Ct. 722, 145 L. Ed. 2d 650 (2000) (emphasis in original, internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Envtl. Servs. (TOC), Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 190, 120 S. Ct. 693, 145 L. Ed. 2d 610 (2000) (same).

duties when an affirmative, future, and site-specific action occurs. And, for reasons previously discussed, we reject the suggestion that the BLM's efforts towards compliance with the LUP obligations, delayed for over a decade, preclude § 706(1) review.

V. *NEPA*

The third issue presented on appeal centers around the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the BLM's alleged failure to take a "hard look" at information suggesting that ORV use has substantially increased since the NEPA studies for the disputed areas were issued. SUWA contends that, under § 706(1), the BLM should be compelled to take a hard look at this information to decide whether a supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) or supplemental environmental assessments should be prepared for certain affected areas. In particular, SUWA argues that the BLM's most recent NEPA analyses for the San Rafael Swell, Parunuweap, Behind the Rocks, and Indian Creek areas are dated and do not account adequately for recent increases in ORV activity.[18]

The BLM argues that it should not be compelled to take a hard look at the increased ORV use because it is "planning to conduct NEPA analysis of the nature of impacts of current levels of OHV use in all [the relevant] areas within the next several years," subject to resource constraints. The BLM further argues that

[18] SUWA specifically challenges a 1990 environmental assessment (EA) for the Henry Mountains area, a 1991 EIS for the San Rafael Swell area, a 1980 EA for the Parunuweap area, a 1985 EA for the Behind the Rocks area, and a 1991 EIS for the Indian Creek area.

SUWA failed to raise its "hard look" argument before the district court, instead "resting only on [the] BLM's alleged 'failure to produce supplemental environmental impact statements.'" Significantly, the BLM does not directly dispute on appeal that the alleged ORV use requires a hard look, and it concedes that, "on a nationwide level, it needs to revise many of its land management plans."

In its discussion of SUWA's NEPA claim, the district court initially acknowledged that SUWA was seeking to compel the BLM to take a "hard look" at the ORV information. Yet it then rejected SUWA's hard look claim on the ground that a court could not compel the BLM to prepare supplemental NEPA analyses based on the present record, suggesting in the process that SUWA was seeking to compel the production of a SEIS.

For the reasons discussed below, we believe that the district court misinterpreted SUWA's claim and applied the wrong analysis, and we find that the BLM's arguments for affirming the district court's ruling unconvincing. Consequently, we reverse the district court's decision.

A. *Supplemental Analysis under NEPA*

Under NEPA, "'major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment' must be preceded by an environmental impact statement or EIS." *Holy Cross Wilderness Fund v. Madigan*, 960 F.2d 1515, 1521 (10th Cir. 1992) (citation omitted). Before creating an EIS, however, a government agency may prepare a document called an environmental assessment (EA). *Friends of the Bow v. Thompson*, 124 F.3d 1210, 1214 (10th Cir. 1997). If after preparing the

EA, the agency concludes that a proposed action will not significantly affect the environment, the agency may issue a "finding of no significant impact" (FONSI) and "need not prepare a full EIS." *Id.*; *see* 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4(e). The primary goal of NEPA is to make sure a government agency carefully gathers and evaluates relevant information about the potential impact of a proposed agency action on the environment and that this information is made available to the public. *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 349, 109 S. Ct. 1835, 104 L. Ed. 2d 351 (1989); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(b) ("NEPA procedures must insure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken."). NEPA does not require an agency to reach a particular substantive outcome. *Marsh v. Ore. Natural Res. Council*, 490 U.S. 360, 371, 109 S. Ct. 1851, 104 L. Ed. 2d 377 (1989); *Envtl. Def. Fund, Inc. v. Andrus*, 619 F.2d 1368, 1374 (10th Cir. 1980).

Due to this emphasis on informed decisionmaking, federal regulations require government agencies to prepare an SEIS or a supplemental EA (1) if the agency "makes substantial changes in the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns" or (2) "significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts" arise.[19] 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(i)-(ii); *see also Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 372-73, 109 S. Ct. 1851; *Colo. Envtl. Coalition v. Dombeck*, 185 F.3d 1162, 1177-

[19] The standard for preparing a supplemental EA is the same as for preparing an SEIS. *See Idaho Sporting Cong., Inc. v. Alexander*, 222 F.3d at 566 & n.2 (9th Cir. 2000); *Friends of the Bow*, 124 F.3d at 1218 & n.3.

78 (10th Cir. 1999). As the Supreme Court explained, "It would be incongruous with th[e] approach to environmental protection . . . for the blinders to adverse environmental effects, once unequivocally removed, to be restored prior to the completion of agency action simply because the relevant proposal has received initial approval." *Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 371, 109 S. Ct. 1851.

This court and the Supreme Court have recognized, however, that an agency does not have to supplement an EIS or an EA "every time new information comes to light." *Id.* at 373, 109 S. Ct. 1851; *Friends of the Bow*, 124 F.3d at 1218 (quoting *Marsh*). "To require otherwise," the Supreme Court has observed, "would render agency decisionmaking intractable, always awaiting updated information only to find new information outdated by the time a decision is made." *Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 373, 109 S. Ct. 1851. Instead, "[t]he issue is whether the subsequent information raises new concerns of sufficient gravity such that another, formal in-depth look at the environmental consequences of the proposed action is necessary." *Wisconsin v. Weinberger*, 745 F.2d 412, 418 (7th Cir. 1984); *see also S. Trenton Residents Against 29 v. Fed. Highway Admin.*, 176 F.3d 658, 663-64 (3d Cir. 1999) (same).

In evaluating an agency's decision not to develop a SEIS or supplemental EA, courts utilize a two part test. First, they look to see if the agency took a "'hard look' at the new information to determine whether [supplemental NEPA analysis] is necessary." *Headwaters, Inc. v. Bureau of Land Mgmt., Medford Dist.*, 914 F.2d 1174, 1177 (9th Cir. 1990); *see also Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 374, 109 S. Ct. 1851; *Hughes River Watershed Conservancy v. Johnson*, 165 F.3d 283, 286 (4th Cir.

1999). In applying the hard look test, courts may consider whether the agency "obtains opinions from its own experts, obtains opinions from experts outside the agency, gives careful scientific scrutiny, [ ] responds to all legitimate concerns that are raised," *Hughes River*, 165 F.3d at 288 (citing *Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 378-85, 109 S. Ct. 1851), or otherwise provides a reasoned explanation for the new circumstance's lack of significance. Second, after a court determines that an agency took the requisite "hard look," it reviews an agency's decision not to issue an SEIS or a supplemental EA under the APA's arbitrary and capricious standard. *Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 377, 109 S. Ct. 1851; *Colo. Envtl. Coalition*, 185 F.3d at 1178; *Friends of the Bow*, 124 F.3d at 1218; *Hughes River Watershed Conservancy v. Glickman*, 81 F.3d 437, 443 (4th Cir. 1996).

B. *Hardlook Claim*

Turning to the merits of the parties' arguments, we initially conclude that SUWA properly raised its "hard look" claim before the district court. A review of the district court proceedings indicates that SUWA claimed that the "BLM's failure to take [a] 'hard look' . . . is a clear violation of NEPA's requirements." In advancing this argument, SUWA distinguished the first step of supplemental NEPA review (whether an agency took a hard look at new information) from the second step (whether the agency acted arbitrarily and capriciously in not issuing an SEIS or a supplemental EA) and made clear it was challenging the BLM's failure to take a "hard look," not whether the BLM acted arbitrarily and capriciously in refusing to prepare a supplemental NEPA analysis. While SUWA did include a rhetorical flourish suggesting that "should the agency take the required hard look, the inescapable conclusion of that

analysis must be that the 'new circumstances' . . . require supplemental NEPA," the BLM apparently recognized that SUWA was asserting a "failure to take a 'hard look'" claim and responded accordingly. Consequently, we conclude that SUWA adequately raised and preserved its claim that the BLM should be compelled to take a hard look at new information suggesting "significant new circumstances . . . relevant to environmental concerns and bearing" on its management of the disputed lands. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(i)-(ii). Further, we conclude the district court erred by resolving SUWA's claim on the ground that, based on the evidence currently before it, an actual SEIS or supplemental EA could not be ordered.

C. *Future NEPA Action*

We also believe that the BLM is misguided in claiming that because it will be undertaking NEPA analysis in the near future, a court cannot, or, at the very least, should not, require it to take a hard look at the increased ORV use. The BLM's assertion that it hopes to fulfill, or even will fulfill, its NEPA obligations in the future does not address its current failures to act. *Cf. Portland Audubon Soc'y v. Babbitt*, 998 F.2d 705, 709 (9th Cir.1993) ("[W]e are unmoved by the Secretary's claim that it would be futile to prepare supplemental EISs . . . when its new Resources Management Plans and accompanying EISs will address all the relevant information.").

Similarly, the BLM's claim that it should not be compelled to take a hard look at present ORV use because it faces budget constraints and because requiring such a review "would only divert BLM's resources from its current and planned NEPA work" is unavailing. The BLM's budgetary argument wrongly conflates financial

constraints with the legal issue in this case: whether the BLM is required to take a hard look at increased ORV use under NEPA. An agency's lack of resources to carry out its mandatory duties, we have reasoned, does not preclude a court from compelling action under § 706(1). *Forest Guardians*, 174 F.3d at 1189 n.14 (holding that the unavailability of resources cannot be used as a defense against an action to compel an agency to carry out its mandatory, nondiscretionary duties); *see also id.* at 1192 ("Wisely, the Secretary does not press the argument that inadequate congressional appropriations relieved him of his ESA duties. We could not accept that argument if it had been raised. . . ."). Instead, we have explained, an inadequate resource defense must be reserved for any contempt proceedings that might arise if the agency fails to carry out a mandatory duty after being ordered to do so by a court. *Id.* (expressing sympathy for the resources argument and noting that it "could arise at the contempt stage").

Additionally, we find the BLM's claim that it should not be compelled to take a hard look at increased ORV use because it intends to conduct NEPA reviews in the near future problematic in light of its budget-based arguments. The BLM's extensive discussion about the budgetary woes confronting it, as well as its concession that "limited resources will prevent [the] BLM from undertaking all of its desired [NEPA] planning efforts immediately," raise serious questions about the likelihood of a future hard look actually occurring. Our concern on this score is only increased by the BLM's failure to offer a concrete time table for when its NEPA activities will occur; all the BLM suggests is that further NEPA review will occur over the next "several" or "few" years.

Accordingly, we conclude that the district court erred in concluding that it could not order the BLM to take a hard look at the information presented by SUWA. *Cf. Hughes River*, 81 F.3d at 446 (concluding that Agency violated NEPA by not taking a hard look at information before declining to issue a SEIS).

VI. *Conclusion*

In our view, the district court erroneously concluded that because the BLM has taken some steps toward addressing alleged ORV-caused impairment and toward complying with LUP requirements, it lacked subject matter jurisdiction under § 706(1) of the APA. We also find that the district court mistakenly believed that the BLM is only bound by the requirements of LUPs when it undertakes "affirmative, future actions" that conflict with mandatory LUP duties. Finally, we further conclude that the district court misapprehended the nature of SUWA's NEPA claim. The alternative grounds for affirming the district court's ruling offered by the BLM, including its claim that unlawfully withheld action may only be compelled under § 706(1) if the withheld action, once carried out, would be considered final agency action, are unpersuasive. Accordingly, we REVERSE the district court's decision and REMAND for proceedings consistent with this opinion.

McKAY, Circuit Judge, concurring in part and dissenting in part:

While I concur in the result reached by the majority as to Appellants' NEPA claim, I respectfully dissent in all other respects.

I. *Misconstruing the BLM's Nonimpairment Obligation*

The court's failure to follow well-established precedent which mandates that we determine the scope of § 706(1) jurisdiction by a mandamus standard leads to its unwarranted conclusion that any mandatory agency obligation is amenable to attack pursuant to § 706(1) of the APA. Maj. op. at 1224. The majority opinion does not, and cannot, cite a single case from any court justifying this novel proposition.

Our ability to grant injunctive relief under § 706(1) is governed by a standard similar to the one used in evaluating requests for mandamus relief. *See Mount Emmons Mining Co. v. Babbitt*, 117 F.3d 1167, 1170 (10th Cir. 1997); *Independence Mining Co., Inc. v. Babbitt*, 105 F.3d 502, 507 (9th Cir. 1997). "Mandamus relief is an appropriate remedy to compel an administrative agency to act where it has failed to perform a nondiscretionary, *ministerial* duty." *Marathon Oil Co. v. Lujan*, 937 F.2d 498, 500 (10th Cir. 1991) (citations omitted) (emphasis added). In § 706(1) actions, plaintiffs must demonstrate either "agency recalcitrance [ ] in the face of [a] clear statutory duty[, or agency recalcitrance] 'of such a magnitude that it amounts to an abdication of statutory responsibility. . . .'" *ONRC Action v. BLM*, 150 F.3d 1132, 1137 (quoting *Public Citizen Health Research Group v. Comm'r, Food & Drug Admin.*, 740 F.2d 21, 32 (D.C. Cir. 1984)).

I agree with the majority that BLM's FLPMA obligation is both mandatory and continuous. This observation, however, reveals but a portion of Appellees' burden in establishing jurisdiction pursuant to § 706(1). Because we employ a mandamus standard when evaluating § 706(1) jurisdiction, § 706(1) plaintiffs must also

prove that they are challenging a *ministerial* agency obligation. *See Marathon Oil*, 937 F.2d at 500. Ministerial is defined as "an act that a person after ascertaining the existence of a specified state of facts performs in obedience to a mandate of legal authority *without the exercise of personal judgment upon the propriety of the act and usually without discretion in its performance.* . . . ." Webster's Third New Int'l Dictionary (1986) (emphasis added). The BLM's nonimpairment FLPMA obligation is not remotely ministerial.

The majority concedes the well-settled rule that the propriety of jurisdiction pursuant to § 706(1) must be determined in accordance with our mandamus jurisprudence. Maj. op. at 1226, n.6. The majority also concedes that the BLM's nonimpairment obligation is generally stated and involves a substantial amount of discretion in the manner in which the BLM meets its obligation. *Id.* at 1227. Despite conceding the very points that establish the fact that the BLM's FLPMA nonimpairment duty is not ministerial is nature, the majority's opinion nonetheless maintains that Appellants may challenge the BLM's alleged failure to meet its nonimpairment obligation pursuant to § 706(1)'s provisions.[1]

Despite recognizing, as it must, that § 706(1) jurisdiction is properly analyzed under our mandamus jurisprudence, the thrust of the majority's position is

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[1] The requirement that the agency's obligation be ministerial in nature has also been expressed as a requirement that the agency's obligation be "a plainly defined and preemptory duty." *Hadley Mem'l Hosp., Inc. v. Schweiker*, 689 F.2d 905, 912 (10th Cir. 1982) (citations omitted). The BLM's nonimpairment obligation simply cannot be viewed as either ministerial or a plainly defined and preemptory duty.

that any mandatory duty, regardless of how generally stated and regardless of the amount of discretion given to the agency in the performance of its duty, is challengeable pursuant to § 706(1). Additionally, the majority in no way limits its novel interpretation of § 706(1) jurisdiction to the environmental field. Apparently, as set out in the majority opinion, any mandatory obligation of any United States agency could be challenged using § 706(1) as a jurisdictional basis.

The majority's position ignores reality by placing all agency obligations, regardless of the discretion granted to the agency in carrying out the particular obligation, into one category—mandatory obligations. Statutory directives by their nature are mandatory. I have yet to discover a single statute indicating that an agency's obligation is anything other than mandatory. The reality is that the various mandatory obligations given to agencies are properly viewed on a continuum. On one end are agency obligations that are programmatic in nature, i.e., the BLM's nonimpairment duty. The other end of the continuum represents discrete tasks the agency must perform in order to carry out a portion of its overall duties, i.e., processing a mineral application. The latter are properly challengeable pursuant to § 706(1); the former are not.

The majority's position directly contradicts the Supreme Court's mandate that review under the APA is strictly reserved for cases addressing *specific instances* of agency action or inaction rather than programmatic attacks. *See Lujan v. National Wildlife Fed'n*, 497 U.S. 871, 891-94, 110 S. Ct. 3177, 111 L. Ed. 2d 695 (1990). Plaintiffs "cannot seek *wholesale* improvement of [an agency] program by court decree, rather than in the offices of the Department or the halls of Congress,

where programmatic improvements are normally made." *Id.* at 891, 110 S. Ct. 3177 (emphasis in original). In sum, § 706(1) of the APA cannot be used as a jurisdictional vehicle for claims challenging an agency's overall method of administration or for controlling the agency's day-to-day activities.[2]

The problem with the majority's position is revealed through the use of a simple example. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has a mandatory, ongoing, and continuous obligation to "enforce the Immigration and Nationality Act and all other laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of aliens."[3] 8 C.F.R.

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[2] The Supreme Court observed that

> [t]he case-by-case approach . . . require[d] is understandably frustrating to an organization such as respondent, which has as its objective across-the-board protection of our Nation's wildlife. . . . But this is the traditional, and remains the normal, mode of operation of the courts. . . . Assuredly[, it is] not as swift or as immediately far-reaching a corrective process as those interested in systemic improvement would desire. Until confided to us, however, more sweeping actions are for the other branches.

National Wildlife Fed'n, 497 U.S. at 894, 110 S. Ct. 3177. "Courts are not equipped, nor are they the proper body, to resolve the technical issues involved in agency decisionmaking at 'a higher level of generality.'" *Sierra Club v. Peterson*, 228 F.3d 559, 569 (5th Cir. 2000) (citing *National Wildlife Fed'n*, 497 U.S. at 894, 110 S. Ct. 3177). Few, if any, of the BLM's obligations are expressed at a higher level of generality than the BLM's nonimpairment duty pursuant to FLPMA.

[3] There are a host of mandatory, ongoing, continuous agency obligations that are now subject to attack pursuant to the majority's view of § 706(1) jurisdiction. Another example is the Fish and Wildlife Service's obligation to utilize its authority to "seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species." *See* 16 U.S.C. § 1531(c)(1) (2000) (declaring Congress' policy that all federal de-

§ 2.1 (2002). Applying the court's apparent conclusion that any mandatory duty can be challenged pursuant to § 706(1), the failure of the INS to enforce the immigration laws could be properly challenged pursuant to § 706(1). Thus, any individual unhappy with the INS' efforts to prevent the entry of all illegal aliens (despite the laws prohibiting the entry of illegal aliens and the INS' duty to enforce these laws) could bring a lawsuit pursuant to § 706(1) for the INS' "failure to act." Despite our prior case law holding to the contrary, nothing in the majority opinion would constrain the granting of a writ of mandamus ordering the INS to enforce the immigration laws. *See, e.g., Smith v. Plati*, 258 F.3d 1167, 1179 (10th Cir. 2001) (mandamus "not ordinarily granted to compel police officers to enforce the criminal laws") (quotation omitted). The majority's novel interpretation of § 706(1)'s jurisdictional scope permits exactly this incongruous result.

This expanded view of § 706(1) jurisdiction becomes even more apparent when considering the potential

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partments and agencies have an obligation to protect endangered species). The majority offers no explanation to differentiate the mandatory, ongoing, and continuous nature of such agency obligations from the BLM's nonimpairment obligation established by FLPMA. Thus, the majority's view of § 706(1) exposes agencies to attack by plaintiffs who believe that the INS is not properly enforcing all of the immigration laws or that the Fish and Wildlife Service is not sufficiently utilizing its authority to seek and conserve endangered species. Rather than preserve our WSAs (or ensure the INS enforces all of the immigration laws or that the Fish and Wildlife Service utilizes its authority to conserve endangered species) the majority's view of § 706(1) jurisdiction improperly permits plaintiffs unsatisfied with the day-to-day operations of various government agencies to attempt to control these operations through litigation.

remedies available to plaintiffs challenging any mandatory agency obligation. Our prior cases reveal that when we grant a writ of mandamus, the remedy provided within the writ guarantees correction of the error petitioner claimed in the first instance. The writ's ability to correct the problem complained of necessarily requires that the duty challenged be ministerial in nature. *See, e.g., Hulsey v. West*, 966 F.2d 579, 582-83 (10th Cir. 1992) (mandamus granted ordering the district court to ensure petitioner's right to jury trial); *McNeil v. Guthrie*, 945 F.2d 1163, 1168 (10th Cir. 1991) (mandamus granted requiring district court clerk to file pro se papers in class action suit); *Journal Publ'g. Co. v. Mechem*, 801 F.2d 1233, 1237 (10th Cir. 1986) (mandamus writ issued ordering district court to dissolve previous order regarding press contact with jury pool that was over broad); *Hustler Magazine, Inc. v. United States Dist. Court*, 790 F.2d 69, 71 (10th Cir. 1986) (mandamus writ issued requiring district court to conduct a "full and adequate hearing" regarding motion to change venue); *Herrera v. Payne*, 673 F.2d 307, 308 (10th Cir. 1982) (mandamus writ issued compelling district court to attach statement of reasons in order denying a certificate of probable cause as required by Fed. R. App. P. 22(b)).

A similar result occurs when a remedy is granted in a suit brought against agencies for a failure to act pursuant to § 706(1). *See, e.g., Forest Guardians v. Babbitt*, 174 F.3d 1178, 1192 (10th Cir. 1999) (compelling agency to designate a critical habitat for the silvery minnow); *Yu v. Brown*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 922, 931 (D.N.M. 1999) (compelling INS to process plaintiff's application for special immigrant juvenile status). On remand, I can think of no remedy the district court could construct

that would guarantee a correction of the agency failure alleged in the first instance—BLM's full compliance with its nonimpairment duty. At most and at worst, the remedy granted would involve the district court in the ongoing review of every management decision allegedly threatening achievement of the nonimpairment mandate. Quite simply, even if ORV use was entirely banned inside WSAs, the BLM's compliance with such a remedy still would not guarantee that the WSAs would not be impaired in the future.

The majority's opinion essentially transforms § 706(1) into an improper and powerful jurisdictional vehicle to make programmatic attacks on day-to-day agency operations. The Supreme Court has specifically rejected this approach. *See National Wildlife Fed'n*, 497 U.S. at 894, 110 S. Ct. 3177 (APA improper method of making programmatic attacks on agency obligations).

II. *Unwarranted Expansion of "Failure to Act"*

In addition to an unwarranted expansion of § 706(1) threshold jurisdiction, the majority opinion compounds its error by improperly expanding the definition of § 706(1)'s failure to act requirement to include not only true agency inaction but also all agency action which falls short of completely achieving the agency's obligations. This unique interpretation of "failure to act" incorrectly conflates the concepts of action and achievement. Once again, I do not dispute that the BLM must comply with its nonimpairment mandate and must manage WSAs in a manner that prevents impairment. For § 706(1) jurisdictional purposes, however, this is not the issue. Instead, the issue is whether Appellants may use § 706(1) to challenge an agency's failure to completely comply with its obligations as a "failure to

act." The facts in this case do not support such a conclusion.

Because nearly every objection to agency action could be cleverly pleaded as agency inaction, § 706(1) jurisdiction exists "only when there has been a genuine *failure* to act." *Ecology Ctr., Inc. v. United States Forest Serv.*, 192 F.3d 922, 926 (9th Cir. 1999); *see also Public Citizen v. Nuclear Regulatory Comm'n*, 845 F.2d 1105, 1108 (D.C. Cir. 1988) (emphasis added). Complaints about the sufficiency of agency action disguised as failure to act claims are not cognizable pursuant to § 706(1). *See Sierra Club v. Peterson*, 228 F.3d 559, 568 (5th Cir. 2000); *Ecology Ctr.*, 192 F.3d at 926; *Nevada v. Watkins*, 939 F.2d 710, 714 n.11 (9th Cir. 1991).

The majority's summation of Appellants' claims reveals the true nature of Appellants' complaint—insufficiency of agency action disguised as a failure to act claim. Appellants assert that the BLM is "not properly managing off-road vehicle and/or off-highway (collectively ORV) use on federal lands that had been classified by the BLM as Wilderness Study Areas." Maj. op. at 1227. Appellants' objections are not based upon a true failure to act; instead, they address an alleged failure of the BLM to achieve complete success in its efforts to comply with the BLM's nonimpairment obligation.[4] Section 706(1) is unquestionably an inappropri-

[4] The example in footnote twelve of the majority opinion has no application to this case. It assumes that the BLM is either acting in bad faith or taking final agency action inconsistent with its statutory mandate. I agree that bad faith attempts to comply with an agency's obligations is equivalent to no action at all. However, in the present case no one alleges that the BLM is acting in bad faith.

ate jurisdictional basis for such claims. *See, e.g., Sierra Club*, 228 F.3d at 568; *Ecology Ctr.*, 192 F.3d at 926; *Watkins*, 939 F.2d at 714.

The majority's assertion that an "agency's attempted compliance is[n't] totally irrelevant to § 706(1) proceedings" misses the mark completely. Maj. op. at 1232, n.14. Not only is an agency's attempted compliance "not totally irrelevant," it is *the essential* inquiry in determining whether § 706(1) jurisdiction can be properly invoked. I reiterate that § 706(1) jurisdiction is proper *only* when a plaintiff alleges a true failure to act. *Sierra Club*, 228 F.3d at 568; *Ecology Ctr.*, 192 F.3d at 926. The majority maintains that any action taken by an agency that does not result in complete success in the carrying out of mandatory obligations is properly challengeable as a *failure* to act. The burden properly placed on § 706(1) plaintiffs is much more rigorous than that. Plaintiffs must prove a failure of an agency to take *any* action reasonably calculated to achieve the ends of its mandate. It is unrealistic to expect that every agency action taken in good faith will be completely successful. It is even wider of the mark to label good faith agency efforts that fall short of complete success as "failures to act."

In order to log on BLM lands, permits are required. Assuming that the land had been set aside for activities other than logging (as the majority does), granting a logging permit would represent a final agency action properly challengeable pursuant to the APA as a final agency decision. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 704 (1996). Section 704, not § 706(1), would provide the proper jurisdictional basis for such a challenge.

III. *Creating a New Agency Obligation*

The court's improper disposition of Appellants' land use plan claim is due in part to its erroneous view of the scope of § 706(1) jurisdiction and in part to its creation of a new agency obligation that before today the BLM did not possess. Statutorily, BLM's obligation is to manage its lands "in accordance with the land use plans." 43 U.S.C. § 1732(a) (1986). Additionally, 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5-3(a) (2001) states that "[a]ll future resource management authorizations and actions . . . and subsequent more detailed or specific planning[ ] shall conform to the approved plan."

The court asserts that once the BLM develops a land use plan it is required to achieve every single aspect of that plan. It accepts Appellants' argument that allowing the BLM to ignore the affirmative management provisions in its own plans will "make a charade of the BLM land planning, public participation, and NEPA processes." Aplt. Br. at 43. The effect of the majority's opinion is that any failure (regardless of how small) to live up to every aspiration expressed in the BLM's land management plans would entitle Appellants to challenge such failure pursuant to § 706(1).

Correctly viewed, however, the BLM's land plans are aspirational. While the BLM is prevented from approving or undertaking affirmative projects inconsistent with its land use plans, the BLM is not required to meet each and every specific goal set forth in its land use plans or face potential litigation jurisdictionally based on § 706(1) for failing to act. Affirmative projects or final agency decisions inconsistent with land use plans are properly challenged as final agency actions, not as failures to act. Importantly, successful challenges to land use plans have only involved *final* agency

decisions made pursuant to existing land use plans. *See, e.g., Neighbors of Cuddy Mountain v. United States Forest Serv.*, 137 F.3d 1372, 1376, 1382 (9th Cir. 1998) (remanding approval of a timber sale not in conformity with forest plan); *Oregon Natural Res. Council Action v. United States Forest Serv.*, 59 F. Supp. 2d 1085, 1097 (W.D. Wa. 1999) (enjoining timber sale approved before completion of wildlife survey as required by the management plan). I was unable to locate a single case supporting the majority's view.

The court's position is belied by the stated purpose of resource management planning, which is to provide "a process for the development, approval, maintenance, *amendment and revision* of resource management plans." 43 C.F.R. § 1601.0-1 (2001) (emphasis added). Thus, the regulations envision plans that are dynamic, flexible, and that properly balance the competing objectives of the various groups interested in public lands. Requiring an agency to meet every one of its original aspirational objectives denies the intended nature of resource planning. Inherent in the process is the understanding that even well-intended objectives may prove unfruitful in obtaining desired results. Necessarily, a change in approach will be warranted on occasion. Permitting plaintiffs to challenge a land use plan under the guise of a failure to act because each and every objective of the land use plan has not been met would allow plaintiffs of all varieties to substantially impede an agency's day-to-day operations. The Supreme Court has specifically rejected this notion. *National Wildlife Fed'n*, 497 U.S. at 894, 110 S. Ct. 3177 (courts are not the correct place to make programmatic attacks on agencies).

The district court concluded that the BLM's obligation on its face is "limited only to affirmative projects either approved or undertaken after the [Resource Management Plan] is in place; it does not require that further planning activities contemplated by the plan actually take place." Aplt. App. at 865. I agree. The regulations specifically grant a right to challenge an agency decision or amendment that violates a plan's provision. "Any person adversely affected by a specific action *being proposed to implement* some portion of a resource management plan or amendment may appeal such action pursuant to 43 CFR 4.400 at the time the action is proposed for implementation." 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5-3(b) (2001) (emphasis added). The regulations tellingly contain no reference of any kind to the rights of an individual to challenge an agency's failure to meet each and every goal set forth in its land use plans.

I have found absolutely no legal support for the proposition that failure to attain all of the goals of a land use plan can properly be challenged pursuant to § 706(1), nor does the majority opinion cite any. It seems odd to me that, if a plaintiff could properly challenge an agency's failure to reach all of its objectives in its land use plans pursuant to § 706(1), not a single plaintiff has ever prevailed in any court on such a theory. Today the court permits Appellants to potentially proceed on a land management plan claim based upon a previously nonexistent agency obligation.

IV. *Consequences of the Majority's Approach*

The unwarranted and unsupported decision to judicially expand § 706(1) jurisdiction in a way never envisioned by any other court or Congress and the creation of a previously unrecognized agency obligation might be more palatable if the end result of the

endeavor promised significant public policy benefits. Unfortunately, I am convinced that the opposite is true. Instead of assisting agencies in the laudable goal of preserving our nation's precious environmental resources, the effect of the court's decision will likely make the successful protection of our environment even more difficult.

Perhaps the most obvious consequence of this expansion of § 706(1)'s scope is the future syphoning of scarce BLM (and other agencies') resources intended to meet its worthy objectives and obligations to fund increasing unmerited litigation. However narrowly intended, the court's opinion has opened the floodgates of litigation for plaintiffs to challenge any mandatory agency obligation regardless of the amount of discretion afforded to the agency in carrying out its obligations.

Additionally, today's decision turns the burden of proving jurisdiction on its head. It is well accepted that the burden of proving jurisdiction is properly placed on the party invoking jurisdiction (plaintiffs). *See, e.g., Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Env't*, 523 U.S. 83, 104, 118 S. Ct. 1003, 140 L. Ed. 2d 210 (1998) (citation omitted). Instead, today's decision requires agency defendants to now prove not only that they have acted but also that their actions have been completely successful, rather than properly placing the burden on plaintiffs to prove an agency's true failure to act.

The additional problem with the court's unique view of § 706(1)'s jurisdictional scope is that it is not amenable to reasonable judicial standards. For example, there is no standard as to the proper time when a plaintiff may challenge an agency's failure to comply one hundred percent with a statutory obligation. If an agency's obligation is viewed as mandatory, continuous,

and immediate, nothing here prevents a plaintiff from challenging an agency's failure to successfully and completely comply with its statutory obligation the very next day. This unmanageable approach to § 706(1) jurisdiction shifts to the court what amounts to day-to-day supervision of the level of goal achievement under any agency's plan.

In addition to encouraging increasing amounts of unmerited litigation, the logical consequence of this greatly expanded jurisdiction is the creation of ineffective and passive land use plans. If an agency can be forced into litigation for any failure to completely achieve the goals it sets for itself in its desire to *reach or exceed* its statutory obligation, the agency's likely reaction will be to adopt land use plans that are little more than ambiguous and general restatements of the agency's obligations in the first instance. Such a result would severely constrain an agency's ability to use its expertise and discretion to protect the environment and would hinder the aggressive and successful management of the WSAs that all parties desire.

In sum, I am of the view that the court today has embraced three novel concepts: 1) the BLM's nonimpairment obligation is a ministerial duty subject to attack pursuant to § 706(1); 2) any failure of the BLM (no matter how slight) may provide jurisdiction for a "failure to act" challenge pursuant to § 706(1); and 3) the BLM's (and other agencies') failure to achieve each and every aspiration of its land use plans with completely successful results opens it to potential litigation for "failing to act."

IV. *Conclusion*

Because I view the BLM's nonimpairment obligation pursuant to FLPMA as nonministerial in nature and since only ministerial agency duties are properly subject to attack pursuant to § 706(1)'s provisions, I would affirm the district court's decision to dismiss this claim for lack of jurisdiction. *See Marathon Oil*, 937 F.2d at 500. I would also affirm the district court's decision to dismiss Appellants' land use plan claim because that claim is based on a non-existent duty. The BLM simply is not required to achieve each and every goal of its aspirational land use plans or have that failure, however slight, be challenged pursuant to § 706(1).

Appellants are not without remedy; but, on the facts of this case, Congress has limited the remedy to that provided by § 706(1). Thus, I do concur with the result the majority reaches in remanding Appellants' NEPA claim to determine whether the BLM has truly failed "to take a 'hard look' at information suggesting that ORV use has substantially increased since the NEPA studies for the disputed areas were issued." Maj. op. at 1237.

APPENDIX B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH CENTRAL DIVISION

No. 2:99CV852K

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE, ET AL. PLAINTIFFS

v.

BRUCE BABBITT ET AL., DEFENDANTS
AND
UTAH SHARED ACCESS ALLIANCE, ET AL., DEFENDANT-INTERVENORS
AND
SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH, ET AL. DEFENDANT-INTERVENORS

Dec. 22, 2000

MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER

KIMBALL, J.

This matter is before the court on numerous motions: (1) Plaintiffs Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the Great Old Broads for Wilderness, Wildlands CPR, Utah Council of Trout Unlimited, Americans Lands Alliance, and the Friends of the Abajos' ("Plaintiffs") Motion for a Preliminary Injunction; (2) Plaintiffs' Motion for Dismissal of Plaintiffs' Ninth Cause of Action; (3) Defendants Bruce Babbitt, Tom Fry and the Bureau of Land Man-

agement's ("BLM") Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Ninth Cause of Action with Prejudice; (4) Defendant-Intervenors Utah Shared Access Alliance, Blue Ribbon Coalition, Elite Motorcycle Tours, and Anthony Chatterley's ("Recreationists") Motion to Dismiss. An evidentiary hearing on Plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction was held on August 28, 2000 through August 31, 2000. At that hearing, Plaintiffs were represented by Heidi J. McIntosh, Stephen H.M. Bloch, and Robert B. Wiygul. BLM was represented by Stephen Roth and Jeffrey E. Nelson. Recreationists were represented by Paul A. Turcke. Defendant-Intervenors State of Utah, Emery County, Grand County, Kane County, San Juan County, and Wayne County (the "State") was represented by Stephen G. Boyden, Stephen H. Urquhart, and David Blackwell. The State of Utah Institutional Trust Lands ("SITLA") was represented by John W. Andrews. A hearing on the Recreationists' Motion to Dismiss and on Plaintiffs' supplemental NEPA claim was held on December 13, 2000. At that hearing, Plaintiffs were represented by James S. Angell and Stephen H.M. Bloch. BLM was represented by Stephen Roth, Recreationists were represented by Paul A. Turcke, and the State was represented by Stephen G. Boyden.

Before both hearings, the court considered carefully the memoranda and other materials submitted by the parties. Since taking the matter under advisement, the court has further considered the law and facts relating to this motion, the testimony of the witnesses presented at the preliminary injunction hearing and the prior hearing on Plaintiffs' motion for a temporary restraining order, and the arguments presented by

counsel. Now being fully advised, the court renders the following Memorandum Decision and Order.

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs have moved the court for a preliminary injunction to prevent the alleged "substantial off-road vehicle ("ORV") damage and impairment to" BLM lands. Plaintiffs contend that BLM is required by federal law to ensure that ORVs do not impair WSAs and to permit ORV use only where the BLM has ensured that it has minimized both environmental impacts and impacts to visitors who do not use ORVs. However, Plaintiffs claim that BLM has failed to perform its statutory and regulatory duties.

The court is faced with the antithetical views of Plaintiffs, on one hand, arguing that they are entitled to the extraordinary relief of a preliminary injunction based on the BLM's alleged failure to carry out its mandatory duties, and Recreationists on the other hand, contending that, not only should the court decline to issue an injunction, but it should go so far as to dismiss Plaintiffs' claims as they pertain to the areas that are the subject of the preliminary injunction motion. Their motion is based on their claim that Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate that this court has jurisdiction under 5 U.S.C. § 706(1). BLM argues that an injunction should not issue, based on the same jurisdictional argument made by Recreationists, but BLM has declined to join in Recreationists' motion to dismiss Plaintiffs' claims.

Because this court agrees that Plaintiffs have not satisfied their heavy jurisdictional burden in this case and that the claims at issue should be dismissed, Plaintiffs' motion for injunctive relief is moot. Thus, the

court will address the parties' claims and arguments in the context of Recreationists' motion to dismiss.

II. RECREATIONISTS' MOTION TO DISMISS

Recreationists argue that Plaintiffs' claims should be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under FRCP 12(b)(1). They claim that Plaintiffs' First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh,[1] and Ninth Causes of Action, at least as they pertain to the areas at issue in the preliminary injunction motion, must be dismissed. Plaintiffs, as the party invoking federal jurisdiction, bear the burden of proving jurisdictional elements. *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 561 (1992). Given the factual record before the court, this motion is not limited to a facial challenge to the sufficiency of the Complaint. A Rule 12(b)(1) motion can challenge the substance of a complaint's jurisdictional allegations in spite of its formal sufficiency by relying on affidavits or any other evidence properly before the court. *New Mexicans for Bill Richardson v. Gonzales*, 64 F.3d 1495, 1499 (10th Cir. 1995). It then becomes necessary for the party opposing the motion to present affidavit or other evidence necessary to satisfy its burden of establishing that the court has jurisdiction. *Id.* The court is then permitted to consider and weigh the sufficiency of these materials in the context of a Rule 12 motion:

[1] Recreationists did not formally move on the Seventh Cause of Action because it was not clear, at the time the motion to dismiss was filed, that the Seventh Cause of Action was going to be relied upon as a basis for injunctive relief. However, Recreationists discussed why the Seventh Cause of Action should be dismissed in its final memorandum, and in arguing for injunctive relief and against dismissal, Plaintiffs have addressed this issue. Thus, the court will consider the merits of the Seventh Cause of Action.

> When, as here, a party attacks the factual basis for subject matter jurisdiction, the court may not presume the truthfulness of the factual allegations in the complaint, but may consider evidence to resolve disputed jurisdictional facts. Reference to evidence outside the pleadings does not convert the motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment in such circumstances.

SK Finance SA v. La Plata County, 126 F.3d 1272, 1275 (10th Cir. 1997) (citations omitted).

Judicial review of agency activities is typically limited to "final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court. . . ." 5 U.S.C. § 704. Plaintiffs' claims are all brought under section 706(1) of the Administrative Procedure Act, which permits a court to compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed. This type of failure-to-act claim is a very narrow exception to the APA's limitation of judicial review of final agency action. The exception has been narrowly construed to prevent judicial intrusion into the day-to-day workings of agencies. This type of injunctive relief sought by Plaintiffs is essentially the equivalent of mandamus. *Mt. Emmons Mining Co. v. Babbitt*, 117 F.3d 1167, 1170 (10th Cir. 1997); *R.T. Vanderbilt Co. v. Babbitt*, 113 F.3d 1061, 1065 (9th Cir. 1997). Mandamus relief is proper "only where the functions constitute clearly defined, peremptory ministerial duties of a government official owed to a complainant." *Ortiz v. United States*, 661 F.2d 826, 831 (10th Cir. 1981). Mandamus is an appropriate remedy only if the plaintiff is owed a "clear nondiscretionary duty." *Marquez-Ramos v. Reno*, 69 F.3d 477, 478-79 (10th Cir.1995) (stating that "[t]he importance of the term 'nondiscretionary' cannot be overstated—the judi-

ciary cannot infringe on decision-making left to the Executive branch's prerogative."). Claims that agency action is insufficient or inadequate do not fall within the scope of permissible judicial review under APA § 706(1).

Indeed, in assessing whether agency action is unreasonably delayed[2] and thus reviewable under 706(1), "courts have permitted jurisdiction under the limited exception to the finality doctrine [provided by 5 U.S.C. 706(1)] only where there is a genuine failure to act." *Ecology Center, Inc. v. United States Forest Serv.*, 192 F.3d 922, 926 (9th Cir. 1999). Thus, Plaintiffs cannot "evade the finality requirement with complaints about the sufficiency of agency action dressed up as an agency's failure to act." *Id.* (quotations and citations omitted). A justiciable "failure to act" claim requires "agency recalcitrance . . . in the face of a clear statutory duty or . . . of such a magnitude that it amounts to an abdication of statutory responsibility . . ." *ONRC Action v. BLM*, 150 F.3d 1132, 1137 (9th Cir. 1998).

Judicial deference to agency discretion is particularly appropriate when decisions are based on the agency's special expertise and professional judgment, and "[w]hen specialists express conflicting views, an agency

[2] The Tenth Circuit has stated that, under section 706(1), "the distinction between agency action 'unlawfully withheld' and 'unreasonably delayed' turns on whether Congress imposed a date-certain deadline on agency action." *Forest Guardians v. Babbitt*, 174 F.3d 1178, 1190 (10th Cir.1999). In the instant case, there are no "date-certain deadlines" by which BLM's ORV management must operate. Thus, Plaintiffs' claims represent a 706(1) challenge of "unreasonably delayed" agency action, although the court's conclusion in this case would remain the same under either label.

must have discretion to rely on the reasonable opinions of its own qualified experts even if, as an original matter, a court might find contrary views more persuasive." *Marsh v. Oregon Natural Resources Council, Inc.*, 490 U.S. 360, 378 (1989). Similarly, in matters involving "primarily issues of fact," the analysis of which "requires a high level of technical expertise," courts are to defer to "the informed discretion of the responsible federal agencies." *Id.* at 376-77 (citations and quotations omitted).

A. WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

Plaintiffs argue that the BLM has violated Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act ("FLPMA"), 43 U.S.C. § 1782(c), by permitting ORVs to impair the wilderness qualities of the following wilderness study areas ("WSAs"): Parunuweap WSA, Moquith Mountain WSA, Behind the Rocks WSA, and Sids Mountain WSA. They also argue that BLM has violated 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5-3 by failing to consistently implement the terms of its land use management plans regarding existing WSAs and the Factory Butte Special Monitoring Area. Finally, they argue that BLM has failed to comply with the Executive Orders and regulations governing the management of ORVs on BLM lands by permitting ORV use on broad tracts of BLM lands without an application of the minimization criteria contained in these documents.

Plaintiffs argue that they are likely to succeed on the merits and point to the fact that, since they filed this lawsuit, the BLM has voluntarily closed some WSAs initially considered by Plaintiffs in this preliminary injunction request. Plaintiffs presented evidence from Dr. Howard Wilshire, an expert on the impacts of ORVs on desert ecosystems, on the significant resource

damage, including soil erosion and compaction, and destruction of vegetation.

BLM and Recreationists, on the other hand, argue that the court lacks jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claims.[3] They claim that Plaintiffs' claims are not failure to act claims, but rather, claims about the sufficiency of the BLM's actions.

1. FLPMA's Non-Impairment Standard

FLPMA established a fifteen year review process, beginning in 1976, for the BLM to review and recommend lands for wilderness designation. *See* 43 U.S.C. § 1782(a). In 1980, the BLM identified approximately 2.5 million acres of its lands in Utah as wilderness study areas. *Utah v. Babbitt*, 137 F.3d 1193, 1198 (10th Cir. 1998). In 1991, the Secretary of Interior recommended that approximately 1.9 million acres of those lands become designated wilderness, and President Bush forwarded that recommendation to Congress. *Id.* at 1199. Congress, however, has not acted on BLM's recommendation, and thus the 3.2 million acres of WSAs remain under consideration for entry into the National Wilderness Preservation System, and are managed pursuant to Section 603(c) of FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. § 1782(c).

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[3] Although the BLM has consistently argued that Plaintiffs' claims are really complaints about the sufficiency of the agency action dressed up as an agency's failure to act, and as such, are not justiciable under APA § 706(1), it did not join in Recreationists' motion to dismiss. The BLM's arguments are taken from its briefs opposing Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction and Plaintiffs' post-hearing briefing. The court has focused on BLM's arguments but notes that Recreationists' arguments are substantially the same.

Congress has provided a standard for management of WSAs:

> During the period of review of such areas [WSAs] and until Congress has determined otherwise, the Secretary shall continue to manage such lands according to his authority under this Act and other applicable law in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such area for preservation as wilderness.

43 U.S.C. § 1782(c). To implement the nonimpairment standard, the BLM promulgated the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review, known as the "IMP." (The most current version of the IMP is included in Plaintiffs' Exhibit Vol. I, at Tab 8.) The BLM contends that, while it is under a mandatory statutory duty to manage lands "in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such acres for preservation as wilderness," what this means and how it is to be carried out is far from clear, as demonstrated by BLM's subsequent development of a 49-page IMP to interpret the meaning of Congress' mandate. IMP at 3 ("To determine what is permissible under the general 'nonimpairment' standard, we must examine what Congress meant by *impairment* of an area's *suitability for preservation of wilderness.*").

Under the IMP, the BLM has a responsibility to ensure that "the existing wilderness values of *all* WSAs . . . are not degraded so far, compared with the area's values for other purposes, as to significantly constrain the Congress' prerogative to either designate a WSA as wilderness or release it for other uses." IMP at 4. Under the IMP, motor vehicle travel "may only be allowed on existing ways and within 'open' areas that

were designated prior to the passage of FLPMA . . ." *Id.* at 15-16. Open areas can also be designated in sand dunes. *Id.* at 47. Other than in permitted open areas, however, "cross-country vehicle use off boundary roads and existing ways" is prohibited. *Id.*

While the IMP's policy is to "take all actions necessary to ensure full compliance with the IMP," *id.* at 8, it also recognizes the reality that unauthorized incursions in the WSAs cannot always be prevented. For example, the agency is to make "every effort . . . to obtain voluntary compliance," but also to take "additional appropriate action" in the event voluntary efforts fail." *Id.* at 8. The IMP's policy is that BLM state directors "assure a level of monitoring and surveillance of each WSA adequate to prevent, detect, and mitigate unauthorized activities" and "attempt to immediately reclaim the impacts caused by any authorized action. . . ." *Id.* Responsible recreational use of WSAs is to be encouraged through promotion of "Leave no Trace" and "Treat Lightly" programs. *Id.* at 45. Allowable recreational uses are also to be monitored to ensure that impairment of "wilderness suitability" does not occur (e.g., from "erosion caused by increased vehicle travel within a WSA"); "if necessary" to prevent such impairment, the BLM will "adjust the time, location, or quantity of use or prohibit that use in the impacted area." *Id.* What the IMP demonstrates is that, while there is a "nonimpairment" mandate, there are management options and levels of response that can be taken to deal with impairment problems, and the choice of response that should be made if impairment occurs is not "clear and certain . . . ministerial and so plainly prescribed as to be free from doubt."

The BLM points out that it is well aware that ORV-caused damage is resulting from cross-country travel in these WSAs, but argues that it does not "permit" such travel, and it is addressing the complicated issue of controlling the problems posed by ORV use. It also argues that "closure" of existing ways is neither required by the IMP, nor is it necessarily the solution to the existing problems. In sum, the BLM argues that Plaintiffs are not asserting a genuine failure-to-act claim, but complaints about the sufficiency of the agency action.

After listening to the testimony during a two-day hearing on Plaintiffs' motion for a temporary restraining order and during a four-day preliminary injunction hearing, and carefully reviewing the briefs filed by the parties, along with the affidavits and other exhibits, the court concludes that Plaintiffs have not demonstrated that BLM has abdicated its statutory responsibility. Plaintiffs' claim appears to be a complaint about the sufficiency of BLM's action, rather than a genuine failure to act. While Plaintiffs have presented significant evidence about the alleged impairment that is occurring in the WSAs due to ORV use, BLM has also presented significant evidence about the steps it is and has been taking to prevent such impairment.

It is clear that the decision to close or leave open an existing way in a WSA is far from clear and certain, ministerial, and so plainly prescribed as to be free from doubt. Whether or not "impairment" is occurring constitutes precisely the type of administrative determination that is entitled to considerable weight. *See ONRC Action*, 150 F.3d at 1139. It is also clear that BLM is aware of the impairment caused by ORV use, and it is, at least, attempting to perform a complex balancing of

many factors that bear on this issue. For example, BLM faces constraints on personnel and other resources, and it must consider the size and number of WSAs and other areas that must be managed, the increasing recreational pressure from ORV users, the assertion of RS 2477 rights by the state and counties, the practicality, feasibility, and effectiveness of various restrictions, and other factors. The representatives from various BLM Field Offices testified about the management efforts in their respective areas, and some discussed efforts at coordinating and collaborating with the state, counties, and local ORV user groups to gain support for cooperation and volunteer actions that would protect WSA values and develop user ethics that respect the land, natural resource and wilderness values. In addition, the BLM must consider that a closure of such routes could result in a backlash by some users who would purposely violate the closure and might significantly reduce or eliminate opportunities for cooperative volunteer projects such as rehabilitation, signing, barricading, and monitoring. These are risks that must be considered, by those with expertise and professional judgment, in arriving at the most effective solution to the problems.

Even if the court were to agree with Plaintiffs that the pace and nature of BLM's actions were inadequate, Plaintiffs still would not have satisfied their onerous burden of demonstrating that the BLM has failed to act. It appears that BLM has taken various actions, many of them recently—perhaps due, at least in part, to this lawsuit—but, steps have been taken nonetheless. Even Plaintiffs stated during their closing arguments, that the BLM has taken "half steps." Thus, this claim must be dismissed.

2. Land Use Management Plans

Under 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5-3(a), "[a]ll future management authorizations and actions . . . shall conform to the approved [management] plan." Plaintiffs claim that the BLM has failed to comply with its Management Framework Plans, Resource Management Plans, and the pertinent amendments to those documents. They contend that the BLM has failed to protect the four WSAs at issue here from impairment, as required by the Resource Management Plans governing them, and that BLM has failed to implement the protections to which it committed in the planning documents for the Henry Mountains Resource Area and the San Rafael Resource Areas.

Plaintiffs' first argument is essentially the same as the FLPMA § 603 claim discussed above, and thus, it will not be discussed again here. Regarding their claim that the BLM has failed to implement portions of the RMPs for the San Rafael and Henry Mountain Resource Areas, Plaintiffs' claim is, again, a claim regarding the sufficiency of BLM's actions, rather than a failure to carry out a clear, ministerial duty.

The regulation, 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5-3(a), states that "[a]ll future resource management authorizations and actions . . . and subsequent more detailed or specific planning, shall conform to the approved plan." This language appears, on its face, to be limited only to affirmative projects either approved or undertaken after the RMP is in place; it does not require that further planning activities contemplated by the plan actually take place. Plaintiffs have not identified some site-specific action taken by the BLM that does not conform to the plan; rather, they claim that further planning activities specified in the RMPs did not occur.

This claim, then, does not amount to a genuine 706(1) claim. *See e.g., Ecology Center v. U.S. Forest Service*, 192 F.3d at 926; *ONRC Action*, 150 F.3d at 1139 (explicitly rejecting 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5 as a possible basis for APA § 706(1) jurisdiction). Even the consistency requirement of § 302(a) of FLPMA ("The Secretary shall manage the public lands . . . in accordance with the land use plans") does not assist Plaintiffs here. While the BLM's actions have not been carried out to the letter, there has not been a complete failure to perform a legally required duty that would trigger a review under § 706(1).

3. Executive Orders and Regulations

Executive Order 11644 provides that ORV use shall only be permitted on public lands in accordance with the following criteria:

> (a) Areas and trails shall be located to minimize damage to soil, watershed, vegetation, air, or other resources of the public lands, and to prevent impairment of wilderness suitability.
>
> (b) Areas and trails shall be located to minimize harassment of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitats. Special attention will be given to protect endangered or threatened species and their habitats.
>
> (c) Areas and trails shall be located to minimize conflicts between off-road vehicle use and other existing or proposed recreational uses of the same or neighboring public lands, and to ensure the compatibility of such uses with existing conditions in populated areas, taking into account noise and other factors.

37 Fed.Reg. 2877 (1972).[4] The BLM's ORV designation criteria regulations incorporate the terms of Executive Order 11644 almost verbatim. *See* 43 C.F.R. 8341.2

BLM argues that Plaintiffs are attempting to challenge the Resource Management Plans themselves, which are final decisions challengeable only under APA § 704, which Plaintiffs have never pleaded as a basis for jurisdiction, and they have not exhausted their administrative remedies in any event. In addition, BLM argues that Plaintiffs' argument, that illegal creation of trails in areas classified as "limited" in RMPs is a *per se* violation of the minimization criteria, is not correct. The BLM argues that the simple fact that illegal use is being made of some BLM lands does not amount to the affirmative creation of trails by BLM in violation of the minimization criteria, and Plaintiffs present no legal basis for imputing such illegal acts to the agency.

In addition, while Plaintiffs also argue that areas in the Parunuweap and Moquith Mountain WSAs are classified as "open" to cross-country ORV use, with user-creation of trails taking place, BLM contends that, to the extent that this is a claim of inadequate law enforcement, such a claim is not reviewable under the APA. *Heckler v. Chaney*, 470 U.S. 821, 832 (1985). BLM further argues and the court agrees that, to the extent Plaintiffs are contending that "open" designations for these areas violate the IMP, they are wrong. The only open areas on the Moquith WSA are the dunes areas, which have been the subject of extensive

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[4] Executive Order 11644 was amended by Executive Order 11989, which gave the BLM the authority to close areas of the public lands that were suffering "considerable adverse affects" from ORV use. 42 Fed.Reg. 26959 (1977).

analysis and management planning by BLM to comply with the IMP standard, which permits open areas in dunes. While certain areas of the Parunuweap WSA fall within "open" land designations under the Vermillion Management Framework Plan, testimony demonstrated that this Plan was developed and implemented before the Parunuweap WSA was designated and that management of the WSA itself has been under the IMP and limited to existing ways.

Accordingly, this claim cannot survives under § 706(1), and it must be dismissed.

B. SECTION 202 AREAS

Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief pertaining to specific areas not currently designated as WSAs, but which were identified by the BLM in its 1999 Wilderness Inventory process as having wilderness qualities.[5] The

[5] Prior to the preliminary injunction hearing, Plaintiffs sought to dismiss their Ninth Cause of Action without prejudice, as discussed below. BLM and Recreationists opposed that motion, arguing that it should be dismissed with prejudice. The court notified the parties that, in any event, the Ninth Cause of Action would be dismissed, and whether the dismissal would be with or without prejudice would be determined at a later date. In any event, that claim would not be at issue during the preliminary injunction hearing. The Ninth Cause of Action was premised on 41 C.F.R. § 1506.1(a) and targeted those areas now being considered by the BLM for possible designation as Wilderness Study Areas under FLPMA. These areas included lands adjacent to the Parunuweap, Behind the Rocks, and Indian Creek WSAs, as well as areas around Factory Butte, North Caineville Reef, and Wildhorse Mesa. With the dismissal of the Ninth Cause of Action, the question of whether these areas must be managed to protect wilderness values under the non-impairment standard of FLPMA Section 603, 43 U.S.C. § 1782(c), was no longer at issue in this case.

BLM is currently reviewing these areas under its planning authority to determine whether to give them WSA status. Referred to as "§ 202 areas," they include: the land adjacent to the Parunuweap, Behind the Rocks, and Indian Creek WSAs, as well as areas around Factory Butte, North Caineville Reef, and Wildhorse Mesa.

First, regarding the Factory Butte, North Caineville Reef, and Wildhorse Mesa areas, Plaintiffs contend that BLM has violated 43 C.F.R. § 1610.5-3(a) by failing to conform its actions to the terms of the Henry Mountains ORV Plan, the Henry Mountains Resource Area Management Framework Plan, and the San Rafael

During the week prior to the preliminary injunction hearing, Plaintiffs filed a Supplemental Memorandum Addressing Effect of Dismissal of Ninth Cause of Action. In that memorandum, Plaintiffs explained that it was still entitled to injunctive relief closing significant portions of these areas to further ORV use because they had alleged three claims that were not premised on the non-impairment mandate or the fact that these areas were being considered for WSA status. At the preliminary injunction hearing, on August 28, 2000, the BLM and Recreationists objected to Plaintiffs' attempt to keep alive issues pertaining to the § 202 areas, because they had believed that, with the dismissal of the Ninth Cause of Action, these areas would not be at issue during the preliminary injunction hearing because no other theories pertaining to these areas had been raised in Plaintiffs' briefs. Recreationists filed a motion in limine to exclude these theories. The court, however, denied the motion and allowed Plaintiffs to proceed with their theories pertaining to the § 202 areas. The court stated that, after further briefing from Plaintiffs after the hearing, the other parties would have an opportunity to respond to Plaintiffs' briefing and that a subsequent evidentiary hearing would be held, if necessary. Accordingly, after the hearing, Plaintiffs submitted further briefing on its Seventh Cause of Action—the Supplemental NEPA Claim—and BLM, Recreationists, and the State then filed responsive briefs.

Resource Management Plan. They claim that the BLM has failed to perform the monitoring required by the Henry Mountains plans and has failed to designate trails in "limited" areas in the San Rafael Resource Area, with the result that these areas are *de facto* open to cross-country ORV use.

Second, Plaintiffs argue that, in all of the non-WSA areas at issue, they have presented evidence that new trails are being created on the ground in violation of the public participation provisions of the Executive Orders and the BLM regulations. Thus, they are entitled to injunctive relief in light of the new trails that are being established on these areas.

Finally, Plaintiffs argue that, with regard to these areas, the BLM has violated 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(1) by failing to supplement existing NEPA analysis and documents to reflect current ORV user numbers, ORV use patterns, damaging ORV impacts, and the creation of new user-created ORV trails. NEPA requires such supplementation if "there are new circumstances or information relevant to the environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed actions or its impacts." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(1).

Plaintiffs argue that the land use plans encompassing the non-WSA areas at issue (i.e., the Vermillion Management Framework Plan, the Henry Mountain Management Framework Plan and Off-Road Vehicle Implementation Plan, and the San Juan, San Rafael, and Grand Resource Management Plans) all presuppose two things: (1) that ORV user figures would remain static, and (2) that additional NEPA planning, along with other implementation measures (i.e., monitoring, signing, trail maps, etc.) were prerequisites to comply with the terms of the plans themselves. Plaintiffs claim that

they have presented evidence that, although neither of these suppositions have occurred, the BLM has failed to engage in additional NEPA analysis. They claim that ORV user figures have skyrocketed in the past ten years, when the most recent NEPA land use plans at issue were completed, and yet the Kanab, Monticello, Price, Moab, and Henry Mountains Field Station offices have not updated their NEPA analysis.

Again, BLM and Recreationists argue that an agency decision to amend or revise land management plans or to perform supplemental NEPA analysis is not a clearly defined, ministerial duties, but rather, requires considerable discretion and judgment, as does the timing and pace of such process once it is undertaken.

Plaintiffs' claims regarding the § 202 areas suffer the same deficiency as their claims regarding the WSAs. The regulations upon which Plaintiffs rely reek of discretion. This court cannot conclude, after listening to the testimony and considering the parties' post-hearing briefs regarding Plaintiffs' Seventh Cause of Action—particularly the Declaration of Douglas M. Koza, the Deputy State Director, Natural Resources for the Utah State BLM—that the BLM has abdicated a mandatory, nondiscretionary duty.

Mr. Koza has provided a detailed account of the BLM's extensive planning workload, including the actions that have been taken in the recent past, current actions, and actions that are planned for the future. In addition, the BLM's planning efforts are tied to complex budget and other resource variables that require setting priorities for major planning efforts on both a national and state level. This means that the agency is unable to address every perceived need at once and that priorities must be set based on management

judgment as to how such needs can be best met within the context of all the other demands for funding and resources that are inherent in the management of 23 million acres of public lands in Utah. The BLM has recognized that ORV use on public lands generally has increased over the past few years and is taking steps to deal with the implications and effects.

Plaintiffs claim that BLM has failed to take the required "hard look" at the question of whether increased ORV activity amounts to new information or new circumstances that warrant supplemental NEPA analysis, and claim that the inescapable conclusion must be that the new circumstances unanticipated by existing NEPA documents, skyrocketing ORV use, and environmental impacts *require* supplemental NEPA. However, that conclusion is not justified on the evidence before the court. The court cannot state that the agency "has a clear duty to act under NEPA or FLPMA." *See ONRC Action*, 150 F.3d at 1137. Indeed, the decision whether to prepare a supplemental environmental impact statement is the kind of factual question that implicates agency technical expertise and requires courts to "defer to the informed discretion of the responsible federal agencies." *Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 377 (quotation and citation omitted).

This court "is hesitant to upset an agency's priorities by ordering it to expedite one specific action and thus give it precedence over others." *Sierra Club v. Thomas*, 828 F.2d 783, 797 (D.C. Cir. 1987) (finding, in 706(1) case, that "a court is generally ill-suited to review the order in which an agency conducts its business.") While the court might agree with Plaintiffs that too little is done too slowly, the court cannot conclude

that BLM has abdicated its statutory responsibility for management.

III. MOTION TO DISMISS NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Plaintiffs have moved to dismiss their Ninth Cause of Action without prejudice. Recreationists, in the motion to dismiss discussed above, argued that the Ninth Cause of Action should be dismissed with prejudice. BLM originally moved to dismiss the Ninth Cause of Action with prejudice, but subsequently stated that, "at the time defendants filed their motion, it appeared that dismissal was warranted based only on the allegations of the pleadings and at this point, the issue appears more complicated. Thus, with the issue effectively gone from this case, in any event, and without waiving the merits of their motion to dismiss with prejudice, defendants advise the Court that they "do not oppose the dismissal, without prejudice, of plaintiffs' Ninth Cause of Action." United States' Response to Plaintiffs' Supplemental Briefing Re: Seventh Cause of Action at 2. Because the BLM does not oppose it, the court grants Plaintiffs' motion to dismiss the Ninth Cause of Action without prejudice.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, and good cause appearing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that

(1) Recreationists' Motion to Dismiss (docket # 123) is GRANTED, and Plaintiffs' First, Fifth, Six, and Seventh claims, to the extent they pertain to the WSAs and § 202 Areas addressed during the preliminary injunction hearing, are DISMISSED with prejudice. The Ninth Cause of Action, however, is not dismissed based upon this motion.

(2) Plaintiffs' Motion for Dismissal of Plaintiffs' Ninth Cause of Action (docket # 111) is GRANTED, and the Ninth Cause of Action in the Second Amended Complaint is DISMISSED without prejudice;

(3) Plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (docket # 53) is DENIED AS MOOT;

(4) BLMs' Motion for Dismissal of Plaintiffs' Ninth Cause of Action with Prejudice (docket # 117) is MOOT, as BLM has now stated that it does not oppose dismissal without prejudice.

APPENDIX C

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

No. 01-4009
D.C. NO. 2:99-cv-852-K

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE, A UTAH NON-PROFIT CORPORATION, ET AL.
PLAINTIFFS-APPELLANTS

v.

GALE NORTON, SECRETARY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DEFENDANTS-INTERVENORS-APPELLEES

Filed: February 18, 2003

ORDER

Before: Ebel, McKay and Lucero, Circuit Judges

Appellees' two petitions for rehearing are denied.

The petitions for rehearing en banc were transmitted to all of the judges of the court who are in regular active service. As no member of the panel and no judge in regular active service on the court requested that the court be polled, the petitions are also denied.

Entered for the Court

/s/ PATRICK FISHER
PATRICK FISHER
CLERK OF COURT